JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,828—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

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ESTABLISHED 1846.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	20th Jan.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th ,,
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	10th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5267	W. Wheler	24th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Chellew	14th ,,
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Leadon	12th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,

The steamers marked M. L proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere or Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE
AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 395.	Rs. 156.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	25th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Jan. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Bouchard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

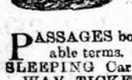
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,



GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 18th January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 20th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Family employes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

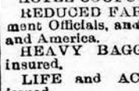
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

EASTERN EXPRESS.



SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.
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OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.
SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, AND FOLDERS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c.,
MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES,
STEREOSCOPES, GRAPHOSCOPES.
OPERA, FIELD, & MARINE GLASSES,
BINOCULAR TELESCOPES.
MAGIC LANTERNS AND SLIDES,
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS.
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

ALL REQUIRING an accurate, elegant and durable TIMEKEEPER should select a WATCH of our MANUFACTURE and bearing our NAME and TRADE MARK.

They are obtainable through any dealer in India or Burma, or direct from our head office for the East.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

We won in open competition at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84, the only GOLD MEDAL which was awarded for the actual manufacturing of SWISS WATCHES.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
HEAD OFFICE.
22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA OVER 40 YEARS.
NEW AGENTS WANTED.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED
AT
BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,
WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES
SUITABLE FOR
XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.
LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.
VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED
AT 93, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.
(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.
"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"
Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.
It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Lands End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 38 mins.

For fully Illustrated Catalogues, apply to the Sole Agents :—
THE BOMBAY AND PROVINCIAL CYCLE SUPPLY AGENCY,
Charni Road, Bombay, (Near Messrs. STEPHENS and SONS' Stables.)
(Orders are being registered to prevent disappointment.)

GENUINE
HUSCHKE'S
COLOGNE WATER.
(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842.)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

WATCHES.

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL.—

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Cmpaign Watch PERFECTION	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	55	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalled Wrist Watch with Strap, the Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER.—

MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Compaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Crystal face case	100	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Hunting case	115	0
MARCKS' English Standard Watch in Sterling Silver Half Hunting case	125	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched o arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY, Esplanade Road. KARACHI, Bunder Road.

BRIDGE
CONVENTIONS,
THE LATEST BOOK ON THE GAME OF BRIDGE.
PRICE Rs. 4.
PUBLISHERS:—PIONEER PRESS, ALLAHABAD.

N. LGAATTOLLA'S STRING BAND.
FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, DANCE, DINNER, ETC.,
CHARGES MODERATE.
20, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON.

Gratifying and most decided success of the COLOSSAL AMUSEMENT COMBINATION.

Bombay's favorite Company of players, the TAYLOR-CARRINGTON Co.

and those world-famous specialists

THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.

ROARS OF LAUGHTER.

LAST NIGHT greeted the efforts of Charlie Taylor, Ella Carrington, and their talented Company in the Funniest Farcical Comedy ever written

A HUSBAND'S NIGHT OUT.

THUNDERS OF APPLAUSE.

in appreciation of the wonderful performances of

MR. SID BLACK, Champion Trick Cyclist of the World.

MARLO AND MARLO, The World's Champion Triple Bar Performers,

MR. L. H. JENKINS, Champion Burlesque Cyclist and the

BICYCLE POLO TEAM,

To-NIGHT, THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

Last night but one of the present Programe.

Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee. Military and Naval Men in Uniform, Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co's, where seats may be booked and Theatre Parties arranged for. Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 o'clock

NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 20.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MATINE

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN

and marvellous Exhibitions of talent by THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS,

SPECIAL MATINEE Prices:

Adults, Front seats Rs. 1-8: Second seats, Rs. 1, Children-Annas 8 only.

Doors open at 3-25, Performence at 4 o'clock. Reserve plan at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NOTICE.—Encouraged by the liberal and consistent Patronage accorded to the

TAYLOR-CARRINGTON PERFORMANCES.

MR. CHARLIE TAYLOR and Miss ELLA CARRINGTON have entered into an arrangement by which

THE SEASON WILL BE PROLONGED FOR TEN NIGHTS MORE,

During which time will be presented the same High Class Performances that have always met with such generous support from Bombay Play-goers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The management taking advantage of the arrival in Bombay of

THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.

A combination of Star Artistes who having finished a wonderfully successful season in Calcutta are now on their way Home—have induced the said Company to postpone their departure from India for a forth night and appear at the Novelty Theatre in conjunction with the Taylor-CarringtonCompany—thus giving Bombay Play-goers.

A GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE AT A SINGLE ADMISSION RATE.

And the Management feel confident that the remarkable excellence of the entertainment provided will command the generous patronage that such an expensive amusement enterprise deserves.

THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS

are headed by the following World Renowned Stars

MR. SID BLACK, The Champion Trick Cyclist of the World.	MARLO and MARLO The World's Champion Trifle Bar Performers,

MR. H. L. JENKINS.

COMIC BICYCLE ACT ARTISTE and THE WORLD'S CHAMPION TEAM of BICYCLE POLO PLAYERS.

GRAND INITIATORY PERFORMANCE.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17TH.

NO ADVANCE OF PRICES.

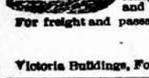
ADMISSION RATES.—Rs. 3, 2 and one Rupee. Military and Naval Men in Uniform half rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

Reserve Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be reserved without extra charge.

NOTE.—In consequence of the extreme length of the double performance, Doors will open at 8-15 and performance will commence punctually at 9 o'clock.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S.S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI, Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1900.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 17th February, at 9-30 p.m.

C. BOILEAU, Honorary Secretary.

16th January, 1900.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of KASHINATH OOKARAM, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

GOKALDAS HEKRABHOY, the husband of the sister of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of JUGJIWAN KASHINATH, the minor son of the above-named deceased .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 12th day of January, in the year of our Lord, One thousand and nine hundred, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING. The 12th day of January, 1900.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of JUNGLIRAM SHAMOO, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

RANIA, widow of SHAMOO JUNGLIRAM, and JUMNA, widow of MUNDRAM JUNGLIRAM, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at No. 39, Upper Colaba, on behalf and for the use and benefit of ROOPCHAND SHAMOO, RAMCHAND SHAMOO, BALLARAM SHAMOO, and VEERCHAND SHAMOO and PARASHRAM NUNDRAM and KRISHNA NUNDRAM, the minor grandsons of the said deceased, Petitioners,

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 18th day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-nine, and in the Sixty-third year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI, Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

D. B. BINNING, The 8th day of December, 1899.

RANIA, widow of SHAMOO JUAGLIRAM and others, Petitioners in person.

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1. ..... Hungarian Dances ..Brahms. H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2. Song .....Love's Gift.....Tosti. MR. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON.
3. Violin Solo.....Benedictus.....A. C. Mackenzie. MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4. Recitation .....Selected ..... DR. JOHN POLLEN.
5. Vocal Quartett...Madrigal (Mikado)...Sullivan.

PART II.

6. Piano Solo .....{ Berceuse.....Henselt. { Etude in G flat .....Chopin. MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
7. Song.....Queen of the Earth..Pinsuti. MRS. MACMILLAN.
8. Violin Solo.....'' Ungarisch '' .....F. David. MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
9. Song .....'' Enniscorthy '' .....Martin. CAPTAIN CUPPAGE.
10. Selection.....Selected ..... H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

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C. RUINAT, Agent.

Bombay, 17th January, 1900.

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Apollo Street, Bombay, 16th January, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING Road and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District for the 12 months commencing from 1st April, 1900, will have to be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on the 20th February, 1900, in his Office at Satara. The earnest money, 1-10th of the amount of the bid in cases in which security is offered will have to be paid at once. In cases where no security is offered, the whole amount of the bid will have to be paid on the spot. For further particulars, apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector.

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Satara, 13th January, 1900.

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Bombay, 18th January, 1900.

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„ 6 „ 5 „ „
„ 3 „ 4 „ „

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THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

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	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	1 bon. }	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,200
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	{ 1,000 }	100	{ 100 }	6 p.c.	83
Bank of India	{ 15,000 }	100	{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	£671
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	205
Anglo-Indian	1,315		0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25	12 1-2 nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000		66
Ballary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,000
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	20	12 1-2	155
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs2	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	,000		96
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	330
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,00	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.5	1,089
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.3	425
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,00	dvdRs.2	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught Mills	600	500	500		2.5
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	350
Currimbhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	200
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co. Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	103
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	250
Framjee Petit, Jindustan	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hingangaht Mills	875	1,000	1,00	Nil	290
Howard and Bulloughs	700	500	500	4	670
Hope Mills	1,500	500	500	50	535
Hyderabad	500	1,000	1,000	30	350
Imperial Cotton	700	1,000	1,000	20	1,22[illegible]x4
Indian Manfg.	900	500	500	Nil	175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	423
James Greaves,	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
Jaffer Alli	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jehangir Petit	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jupiter Mills Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	2	300
Khandesh	8,430	1,000	1,000	2	690
Khangaum	7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	
Khanganm Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500x1
Khatao Manekjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdR 25	400
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	415	1,000	1,000	50	200
Lakshmi Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	R s 10	2,700
Manakjeenee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	pr ct	
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	vd 60	1,020
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Nanaroli	30	100	10	dvdRs15	
Mazagon	5,000	250		dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Moores S. & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	27,750	100	100	Nil	
National	500	1,00	1,00	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	110
Oriental	5,725	650	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs5	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs0	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,50	1,000	1,000	dvdRs12	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	R 30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	2,0	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co	1,000	500	500	15	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	505
Sassoon an. Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs2.	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Udan Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Vaishnaw Luckmi shanker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs10	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India, Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadia Mills	400	50	all	dvdRs.	25
	1,000	1,000	1,000	s1	

PRESS COMPANIES

			Yearly.		
A bar	200	1,250	1,250	125	300x1
Albert Ginning Co.	100	50	all	18 pr. ct.	419
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	725
ellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 11 x	15
Bhownagar City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil.	72½
Broach Cotton Press Co., Ld	50	200	200	dvdRs30	180x1
roach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dv Rs 20	200x1
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvdRs 15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	125	1,325
English Press and Manfg	400	200		dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	500	dvd Rs20	650
French	300	500	50	dvdRs40	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs35	340x1
Hingoll Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	Rs 17	125xd
Khangaum	240	400	400	dvdRs 80	475xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	23
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	53
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 5	42½
Mofussil Co	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	3014
Munmar M	000	250	all	dvd Rs20	180
New Borar	00	500	500	dvd Rs30	400
New Indian	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	112½
Prince of Wales	100	500	00	20	165
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	70	30	300xd
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	340x1
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	125	1725
Sind	400	2,000	750	20	325
Sora Woollen Mills	200	250	250	Nil.	
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	1	75
Volkart		000		Rs 30	830

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock		£100			
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New £12 Shares		£10			
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500		4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500		4 pr. ct.	4325

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45m. High water, 0-46m., 0-50a. Low water, 6-52m., 6-23a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Light Horse Parade, 6-45 a.m.
Religious Lecture by Mr. Naoroji Manekji Kanga in Gujarati at the Bhavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.

POLO.—There will be no polo this afternoon.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Seychelles, per s. s. Nuddea, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 a.m., on Saturday, the 20th instant.

UNVEILING OF MR. BENGALEE'S STATUE.—Among those present at the unveiling of Mr. Bengali's statue by H. E. Lord Sandhurst, the name of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna was inadvertently omitted to be given.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 17th January, 1900 the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at Offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 4, *viz.*, 1s. 4 1-4d. per rupee.

ANOTHER MILL HAND STRIKE.—About nine hundred and fifty operatives of the Kaiser-i-Hind Mill, at Ghorupdeo Road, went on strike on Tuesday, in consequence of reduction made in their wages. The strikers left the mill premises quietly.

A FIRE IN A MILL.—On Tuesday, a fire was discovered amongst a quantity of cotton in the mixing room of the Anglo-Indian Mill, at D'Lisle Road. The fire was put out by the mill fire appliances. The damage to the cotton by fire and water was estimated at Rs. 10,000.

ROBBING A NEW ARRIVAL.—Luximon Janardhan Joshi, a money-lender of the village of Walawda, in the Ratnagiry District, arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning and went to reside at the house of a friend at Kandawady. He placed his carpet bag containing wearing apparel and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 2,124-5, on the verandah of the house, and went to the rear part of the building. When he returned a few minutes after he found the bag with its contents missing.

A CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case, in which Inspector Murray charged Mahomed Ibrahim Dawi, a clerk in the Post Office, with the theft of a ten-rupee currency note from a registered letter on the 9th December, last. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, defended the accused. The magistrate held that the charge against the accused was not proved. It appeared to the Court that it was quite possible for the letter to have been tampered with outside as inside of Bombay. The accused was discharged.

ROBBERY BY A BORAH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Inspector Gannon charged Abdool Ali Ibrahimji, a Borah, with robbing AbdoolaDharamsy, a Khoja, of a sum of Rs. 10-11. Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. The evidence showed that, about 10 o'clock on Monday night, the accused met complainant on the road, at the Two Tanks, and asked for some money, but the latter having refused to comply with the request he was assaulted and robbed of his money with the assistance of two other budmashes, who succeeded in making good their escape. The accused was subsequently arrested by the police. The magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A MILL HAND.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the J.J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of Hoosein Gauskhan, a Mahomedan mill-hand aged about forty years. The deceased worked in the carding department of the Maneckji Petit Mill, at Tardeo. On Tuesday morning the deceased was putting a rope belt on the burnisher of his carding machine, for the purpose of oiling it, when his right arm was caught in the rope belt and the strap of the machine. The strap snapped and deceased was thrown violently on the floor. The rope belt was cut and deceased extricated. He was unconscious and had a wound on his right leg and another on the left leg, and his right thigh was broken. He was sent in a gharry to the J. J. Hospital, where he died in the afternoon. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

A DISHONEST BILL COLLECTOR.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Gunnoo Gopal, a bill-collector, in the employ of one Goverdhan Shamji, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20-9, belonging to his master. On the 6th instant, accused collected various small sums of money amounting to Rs. 20-9 from his master's customers, and appropriated the same to himself. The servant then left Bombay for his native country, where, a week after, he was arrested and brought back to Bombay. He pleaded guilty to the charge. Complainant informed the court that he did not wish to press the charge, as he had received the money from accused's friends. The magistrate sentenced accused to a day's nominal punishment and to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be paid to complainant as compensation.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Narsia, a Hindoo ascetic, aged about sixty years. The deceased formerly lived at Kandawadi, but for the last two years he had been residing at Babulnath's Temple, at Chowpatty. On Monday afternoon, Narsia went to his acquaintance, named Bheeva, at Kandawady, and told him that he had been since some days past suffering from diarrhœa, and asked him to procure some medicine for him. Bheeva told him to go to a hospital, but deceased refused to do so, and slept in a shed in front of his friend's house. Deceased was very thin and emaciated, and his mind appeared to be in a slightly disordered state. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, Bheeva was aroused by hearing a splash in a well near his house. He went to the well with a lamp and saw deceased standing in the well with the water up to his neck and shoulders, and calling out "Ram, Ram." Bheeva brought a policeman, who went down and brought up the deceased by a rope. The ascetic was then alive, but his body was very cold, and he was unable to speak. The sepoy took him in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital, where he died about two hours after admission. The house surgeon was of opinion that death was due to asphyxia caused by submersion. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government, during the week ending, January 5th, were as follows:—

Cities,	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	373	270
Karachi	2	0
Districts,		
Ahmedabad	2	2
Surat	12	10
Thana	31	29
Nasik	5	4
Poona (excluding City)	22	23
Satara	34	30
Sholapur	195	196
Ahmednagar	10	11
Kolaba	12	17
Ratnagiri	29	23
Belgaum	37	28
Dharwar	158	138
Bijapur	61	63
Kanara	8	8
Karachi (excluding City)	2	2
Hyderabad (Sind)	1	1
Political Agencies.		
Kolhapur	183	141
Cutch	3	2
Baroda territory	1	1
Sachin	0	3
Janjira	1	3
Akalkot	2	2
Aundh	17	17
Bhor	15	8
Savanur	1	1
Europeans	0	1
Total	1,353	1,014
Week ending	7,323	1,015
Total to Date	365,325	287,127

Poona (including Cantonment), Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, and Dharampur, have been free during the week.

A CONSTANTINOPLE telegram says that the Anatolian Railway Question bids fair to develop into a matter of the first importance. It is announced that a Russian Syndicate has asked the Porte for a concession to build a railway connecting Kars and Erzeroum. The importance of such a line is manifest, and the demand must be regarded as a counterpoise to the German undertaking from Koniah to Basra.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

CHASTISING A WIFE TO DEATH.

EMPERATRIX VS. ANAIEE LUXMON.

THIS was a reference by Mr. C. H. Jopp, Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar, of the proceedings of Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, first class magistrate of Ahmednagar, who, in August last, convicted the accused of causing grievious hurt to his wife, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for two months. Mr. Jopp remarked that, even if the accused was guilty of causing grievous hurt only, he committed a very brutal and unprovoked assault which resulted in the death of his wife; and that the sentence seemed much too light.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in disposing of the reference, said: The magistrate says that "the case is extremely simple. The accused told his wife to go and work in the field at picking up stones and removing them. He came home and found she had not been working: he got angry with her. She is a woman of feeble health, and has a young child. He took up a heavy solid bamboo about five feet long, and struck her a blow on the back: she screamed and fled. He persued her in a temper, and struck her again a heavy blow, which fell on the right ear and caused death at once." For this he has in convicted him of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment. Even if the conviction were appropriate, the sentence is manifestly insufficient, but the magistrate really had no jurisdiction to try the accused at all, since death was caused by means and under circumstances which constitute a "prima facie" case of culpable homicided. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct the magistrate to commit the accused for trial before the Court of Session on charges under section 304, Indian Penal Code.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court this morning.

RE ELLEN ATKINS.

By consent the examination of witnesses in the matter was postponed.

RE CHUNILAL PREMCHAND.

Mr. Starling, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order. The Hon. Mr. Lang for the Holland Bombay Trading Company, creditors, opposed the application. His Lordship, after hearing the arguments, refused the interim order.

RE MAHAN NAGPAL.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE ABAS BIN HUSSEIN KAJRANI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained a fortnights' interim order.

RE ARTIN ISSAJI.

On the application of Mr. Rivett Carnac, the examination of the insolvent was postponed for a fortnight.

RE VAMAN MAHADEV.

Mr. Desai, for the insolvent, applied for two months' postponement of the hearing of the matter. His lordship granted the application.

RE F. C. WINDSOR.

Mr. Baptista, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE JAGJIWAN MULJI.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for a rule nisi to withdraw the petition. His lordship granted the application subject to the insolvent meeting an application, stating that he had served one of the two unserved creditors at Calcutta through the official assignee there.

RE GIRDHARLAL TULSIDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and an extension of the interim order for one month.

IMPORTANT MUNICIPAL CASE.

UNDER Section 248 of the Munipal Act, the Municipal Commissioner issued a notice to Bai Veerbaiji, widow of Dhunjibhai Pestonji Mehta, calling upon her to convert the privies of her bungalow, situate at Gowalia Tank Road, into water-closets on the ground of their appearing insanitary to the Municipal Commissioner. The notice not having been complied with, the Municipal Commissioner took out a summons against the defendant. The case came on for trial before Mr. Dastoor, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on the 11th instant. Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the Municipality. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jumsetji, appeared for the defendant. In commencing the proceedings, Mr. Crawford read Section 248 of the Municipal Act, which runs as follows:—(1) If it appears to the Commissioner that any premises are without a watercloset or privy or urinal, or that the existing watercloset or privy or urinal available for the occupiers of any premises is insufficient, inefficient, or, for sanitary reasons, objectionable, the Commissioner shall, by written notice, require the owner of such premises to provide a water-closet, privy or urinal, or an additional water-closet, privy or urinal, as the case may be, to his satisfaction:—(2) Provided that where a water-closet, privy or urinal has been used, and is used in common by the occupiers of two or more premises, or, if in the opinion of the Commissioner, a water-closet, privy or urinal may be so used and is sufficient for all the occupiers of the two or more premises, using or intending to use the same, he need not require a separate water-closet, privy or urinal to be provided on or for each of the said premises, and stated that the compound of the premises abuts on the Gowalia Tank Road, and that the summons was for the present, taken out with regard to three privies, one on the ground-floor and one on the upper-floor of the main building, and a servants' privy in an adjoining building connected with the main-building. He further contended that none of these privies complied with the provisions of Sec. 250 of the Act. They opened into the interior of the house without any air space on either side as required by that section. The position of the house and its suitability for connection with the main-municipal sewer rendered it desirable that the house should have water-closets instead of privies. The Commissioner therefore, gave notice under Section 248 of the Act for conversion of the privies into water-closets, and contended that the Commissioner had power under the Act to direct so in individual cases, where circumstances were such as to render it desirable that water-closets should be provided for instead of privies.

Mr. Carnac on behalf of the defendant, disputed the fact that the existing privies were inefficient or insufficient, or for sanitary reasons, objectionable. The complainant, he contended, had not brought before the Court any material to shew that the present privies were objectionable within the meaning of Section 248. Mr. Carnac then tendered the evidence of Mr. Campbell to prove this, but his Worship declined to take evidence on the ground that under the Act it was for the Municipal Commissioner and not for the Court, to decide whether the privies were objectionable or otherwise. Mr. Carnac, on behalf of his client, admitted that the privies in question did not comply with the provisions of Section 250 (a) but contended that both the buildings and privies were in existence before the present Municipal Act came into force, and therefore the section did not apply, and relied on proviso 3 to that section. He further contended that the existing privies could not be removed without destroying a portion of the permanent building. The present notice, the learned counsel contended, was not under Section 250 of the Act. The question really turned upon Section 248. The scheme of the Act had to be considered. The Act gave the house-owner option to have either a water-closet, or privy, or urinal. Citing some legal authorities, the learned counsel concluded his argument, remarking that the Municipal Commissioner had not arbitrary power to direct a privy to be converted into water-closets, which would necessitate a large structural alteration in the house involving a large outlay.

His Worship having remarked that it was a very important point of law took time to consider his judgment, which he is to deliver on the 30th instant.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab started from Lahore on Monday on a tour which will take him the round of the districts in the south-east of the Province, where the stress of the season has been most severely felt. Sir. Mackworth Young will visit successively Sirsa, Hissar, Delhi, Rohtak and Karnal, inspecting the principal famine works in each quarter, such as the earthworks on the Muttra Railway at Delhi and the Karakshetra Tank at Karnal.

THERE must be some mistake in the recent announcement from home that the War Office had ordered the discontinuance of the manufacture of the Dum Dum bullet. This particular missile is made only in India, and it will certainly continue to be turned out considering that our troops may at any time be called upon to meet a savage enemy on the North-West Frontier. What has happened, in all probability, is that the Home authorities have suspended the manufacture of the Woolwich bullet, which, like the Dum Dum, sets up on impact. The demand for small arm ammunition for South Africa must be enormous; and, as none of the new pattern bullets are being employed against the Boers, the Government factories are reverting to the manufacture of the old pellet in which the lead is completely encased in a cupro-nickel covering. We know that the Mauser bullet causes a wound which in many cases heals rapidly, and the same can be said of the Lee-Metford bullet also. The wounded on either side therefore will suffer as little as possible from gunshot wounds when a moral injury is not inflicted.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., to-day, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	16	4	11
B Mandvi, Chaukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	7	59
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	35	11	62
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	16	4	33
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	26	6	68
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	2	13
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	15
Wager Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	24	42
Total	111	59	294
Total plague deaths to date	63,038	51,909	
Same date last year	66	46	178

DAMAUN.

THERE was no death from plague at Lower Damaun, on Sunday the 14th instant, but on Monday, the 15th instant, there were three deaths, the victims being a Doobla of Vania Vad, a Mahomedan butcher of Katharia and a Machan of Forti. The occupants of the numerous mandwas erected at Chokdi, Bhesrol and other places outside the city, were put to confusion for some minutes at 6 a.m., on the 15th instant, owing to its having commenced to drizzle, but to their great relief the drizzling stopped in a few minutes.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH OF JANUARY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours.	Rainfall Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·99	SE	9	65·6	45·2	80	0·31	0·31	−0·64
Sirsa	29·98	SW	7	69·2	39·8	75	...	0·02	−0·53
Delhi	29·93	SE	15	68·2	54·1	66	...	0·33	−0·14
Agra	30·06	SE	10	74·0	55·9	94	...	0·07	−0·46
Cawnpore	30·02	E	2	71·2	55·0	94	0·08	0·27	...
Allahabad	30·02	ENE	3	68·3	55·2	90	0·02	1·12	+0·13
Jhansi	29·92	SSW	4	74·1	43·

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17.

UUNDER advices from London, dated yesterday, the money market quotations were as follows:—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 1-16+3-16
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities..	64 1-8
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	110 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-8
3 per cent French Rentes	100 1-4
Paris Exchange	25·20 1-2

Telegraphic transfers to the extent of 12 lacs were taken as below:—

Bombay	2 lacs	1-4 5-16
do	4 ,,	11-32
Madras	1 ,,	11-32
Calcutta	6 ,,	3-8

EXCHANGE opened strong again with—

Banks T. T. quoted at	1-4 5-16
D. D. ,, ,,	11-32
3 months' sight credits	5-8 to 21-32
3 moath's Francs	174 3-4

Very little business passed again to-day, a little demand was given for the mail at 1-4 5-16, while a few credits were sold for the first half of February at 1-4 17-32 and for the latter half 1-4 and 1-2.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet. Manchester steady. Surats quiet. Arrivals quiet but steady.

Total day's Sales	80,000 bales.
Total day's Sales Surats	100 ,,
Sales on Speculation and for Export.	500 ,,
Total day's Imports	25,000 ,,
Fine Benals were quoted at	4
F. G. do do	3 27-32
Good do do	3 23-32

Midling.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-March	April-May	May-June
4·21	4·17	4·14	4·8	4·6
+2	+1	+1	+1	+2

New York advises are as follows:—

Total receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	24,030
Exports to Great Britain, France and Continent	7 000
Mid.-Uplands	7 5-8
Futures April	7 32 4
do July	7 36 5
Silver	59 1-2+3-8
Exchange on London	4 87 1-4+1-8

The tone of our market is steady. Business, small. Prices—Broach, March, Good, Rs. 223; Bengal, Good, January, Rs. 188 1-2, and March, Rs. 195; Fine, Rs. 196; Bhownagar, May, Good, Rs. 151.

Exports.—200 Bengal, Rs. 188; mill consumption—100 Mooltan, Rs. 205 1-2.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwt.
Wheat	5,422
Linseed	622
Rapeseed	619
Gingellyseed	30,726
Poppyseed	.....
Groundnuts	1,448
Castorseed	126
Rice	3,505

The following are yesterday's receipts of Cotton into Bombay:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	962
Barsee and Nuggur	203
Berar	872
Total Oomras	2,037
Hinghunghaut	100
Dhollera	529
Cumpta & Dharwar	695
Bengals	2,292
Sind	428
Persian	144
Total	5,956

WHEAT.

Business, small. Market quiet.

White Pessy, 91 per cent	Prices unchanged.
Do. 85 ,,	
No. 1 Club Dalhi	
Red Dalhi ,, ,,	
Hard Yellow	
Red Ahmedabad	
Hard Red	

SEEDS.

The markets for Rape and Linseed are all strong to firm.

Yello Guzerat Rape being quoted		42 1-4
Yello Cawnpore	Do.	40 3-4
Brown	Do.	28 1-2
Linseed is quoted		48 1-2

Business small. Market quiet.

Linseed	Prices unchanged.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	
do. do. Cawnpore	
do. Red do.	
Gingelly white	
Do. mixed	

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 95 per cent., for ready and 95 5-16 for the 2nd February and remained so during the day in lifeless market.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

	Rs.
Bank of Bombay Shares	1,265
Manockjee Petit do	1,015
Tapti Valley Railway	415
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	6,710
Do New Issue	1,610
Kemp and Co. Ld.	360

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.)

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger, 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 17.

Mail steamer Australia, from Australia, arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari left Zanzibar for Bombay on the 16th instant, via Lamu and Benadir Coast.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 6th January, 1900, on 481 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	575	9	805
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week..	1,02,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,71,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,20,530
Per mile of Ry. do.	219	472	4	695
Total to corresponding date do.	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,20,530

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 50,470

Ditto to date ..... ,, 50,470

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th January 1900, on 1,645·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,33,000	4,70,000	7,000	6,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	286	4	369
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week	1,30,000	4,70,000	7,000	6,07,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,04,954	3,43,976	6,494	4,55,424
Per mile of Ry do.	63	205	4	272
Total to corresponding date do.	1,04,954	3,43,976	6,494	4,55,424

* Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of hire and haulage of Postal Vehicles.

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 151,576

Do. to date ..... ,, 151,576

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TREBLE—January 11, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Treble, Bank of Bengal, Cawnpore, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1900.

IN an article in the *Asiatic Review* Mr. H. D. McLeod, who is not unknown to our readers, pronounces the complete re-organisation of the monetary system in India, now being carried out, to be the most important economic event in the history of this country. The writer does not take the view of one of the speakers at the recent meeting of the Congress at Lucknow, that the Government are giving the public a dishonest rupee. It is surprising that a man so shrewd and intelligent as Mr. Dinshah Wacha, should not see that a rupee, at its present value of one shilling and fourpence, is far less dishonest than the English shilling, which passes current to the general advantage and satisfaction as the twentieth part of a pound, though its intrinsic value is only sixpence. The bullion value of the rupee is about eleven annas, or eleven pence, considerably more than half its currency value. People in England, fond as they are of using strong language, do not call the shilling dishonest because its currency value is just double that of the bullion value. Nor do the French consider francs and five-franc pieces rogues and imposters, because they are precisely in the same case as the British shilling, and not nearly so valuable intrinsically as our rupee. Mr. Macleod sees matters in the same light as the British and French peoples do, and with good reason. He rightly approves of the action taken by the Indian Government to restore the ancient gold coinage of India circulating for thousands of years, until Lord Dalhousie, in his passion for obliterating old landmarks, demolished £120,000,000 gold currency, and made silver for the first time in her history the sole legal tender throughout this country. That was in 1853. In 1865 all India prayed for the restoration of the gold standard, and asked that the sovereign should be made the standard unit. Had that prayer been listened to the Government would have been saved the enormous loss and great anxiety occasioned by the continual decline in the value of the rupee, and the people of India from the onerous burden of taxation imposed to make good that loss. But it was not to be. The Government of that day had not that intelligent anticipation of events before they occur, that Lord Curzon deems the sole privilege of journalists. But the establishment of a sound system of coinage in a metal relatively free from serious fluctuations is only one part of the work of currency reform. The second, and, in Mr. McLeod's view, by far the most important part of the monetary system of a country that has advanced from the stagnant condition of one wholly relying on agriculture, is the system of banking and paper currency. The Government of India has pledged itself to institute a thorough inquiry into the whole question of banking and paper currency, and it is to be hoped that the pledges will be redeemed.

We must note, however, that there are indications that the question may be prejudged in the sense of the recommendation of the Secretary of State favouring the substitution of a State Bank similar to that of the Bank of England, or perhaps more nearly to the Bank of France, which takes charge of the stock of gold, which forms the war chest of the Republic. The article in the *Asiatic* is a vigorous protest against anything of the kind. The constitution of the Bank of England, the writer and many others hold to be founded on a mass of dogmas so wholly erroneous, that the different crises that have occurred since 1844 would have ruined every bank in the kingdom if the Bank Act had not been suspended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. When the failure of the Barings threatened a universal crash a few years since, the Bank of England, to save the situation, had to borrow three millions in gold from the Bank of France, and joined some other banks in guaranteeing the eventual liquidation of the Baring liabilities. A couple of weeks ago when the gold reserves seemed in some danger of depletion, there was a question of renewing that operation. As opinion in France, irritated against Great Britain by one cause or another, would not now look favourably on such a transaction, it was proposed that the advance should be made ostensibly by the Bank of Russia, the Bank of France keeping in the back-ground. The project fell through. There must be something radically wrong when a great banking institution, with the support, material and moral of the Government, has to go cap in hand to foreign banks to get itself out of a difficulty, and, if the crisis be of exceptional severity, can only be saved from bankruptcy by the suspension of the Act compelling it to have gold or Government securities against the notes issued. Mr. McLeod points out very cogently that, neither Scotland nor Canada nor Australia tolerates a State Bank. The United States once had a dominant bank, but when it was found to be a source of serious evils it was suppressed. Such a bank is an utter defiance of the principles of free trade. Scotland, which has no excrescence of the kind, has built up the best organised system of credit in the world. Upon a metallic basis of £5,000,000, says the writer, she raised a structure of banking credit of £100,000,000. The banking credits and paper currency have exactly the same effects as an equal quantity of gold. We can quite believe that Scotland owes to her system of national education and banking her progress in civilisation and wealth. It certainly ought to give us in India cause for reflection to know that while other countries borrow English capital for the execution of great public works, Scotland found in her own banking credit, the capital required to revolutionise her agriculture, and make roads, harbours, canals, and railways. Never Scotland, thus provided, can boast of having had to go beyond her own borders to borrow an ounce of foreign capital, and that the banking system has been to her what the Nile is to Egypt. Germany has made similar use of her great banking system—"stupendous banks." But to have a great banking system it is necessary to disregard Mill's portentous dogma that to create credit in excess of specie is robbery. Demosthenes, over two thousand years ago, knew better when he declared that whoever was ignorant that credit is the greatest capital of all towards the acquisition of wealth is utterly ignorant. What is needed, says the writer in the *Asiatic*, when a country is roused by a spirit of enterprise, is the creation of great banks to issue notes to supplement metallic money. The present system of banking of paper money in this country, it is said somewhat too sweepingly, is crude and barbarous, and needs to be remedied on the best European models. What is wanted is the re-organisation of the Presidency Banks and the free extension of banking by private enterprise: but with one proviso, that there should be no restriction on the power of the banks to issue notes. It is argued that a limit on such issue is no protection at all against the creation of excessive and unsound credit, and in time of crisis the only means by which houses of proved solvency, but whose assets are not immediately available, can be supported, is the issue of notes. The only true method of controlling credit and paper currency is to regulate the rate of discount by the bullion in the bank and by the state of foreign exchanges. The present Lord Lubbock observed that this principle was the greatest discovery of the age. It was formulated by Mr. McLeod, when, as director of a bank, circumstances came under his observation which satisfied him that the rate of discount was the supreme control of credit and paper money. He contends that as the system is now recognised and acted upon by all bankers, it is not necessary to impose a limit on the issue of notes, which was condemned by the highest authorities on banking when it was proposed. Experience has shown that when commercial crises occur the restriction of the currency has always produced and must produce widespread disaster. But is there no danger of over issue? Experience has shown that it exists, and since it exists it is surely necessary to take precautions against it.

THE decision of the Bombay Corporation not to grant the site in front of the Municipal Building for the statue of the late Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., has served to secure for it a more prominent and in every way a better position on the Oval, where the unveiling ceremony was performed by H. E. the Governor on Tuesday last, before a large and representative assembly. The refusal to permit the statue to be erected at the corner of Cruickshank Road was held to be churlish. But whether it was churlish or not it was in accordance with sound principles. To put a life-size figure in the roadway, only a few feet away from the base of an imposing tower, would infallibly dwarf the statue by suggesting involuntary comparisons. The want of proportion would be too great. Statues should be placed in parks or gardens or adjacent to green swards with trees around. Then they afford a welcome contrast to the green and are not belittled by the overshadowing pile of a great public building. The statue is now admirably placed, and it is what the Natives call the jawab or answer to the fine statue of Sir Richard Temple at the north-west angle of the Oval. It is a worthy memorial of a worthy citizen. Although Lord Sandhurst had not the advantage of a personal acquaintance with Mr. Bengali, his speech revealed a singularly fair and correct estimate on his part of the sterling merits of one of the best citizens of Bombay. Mr. Bengali was a man of quite a different stamp from those idols of the market-place who seek popularity and live upon applause. As the Governor well observed, courage was the dominant element in his nature. It was not for him sufficient to take up some popular cry of the moment. Strong in his own conviction of what was just and right, he straightway pursued his course, undeterred by popular opposition, or even by vituperation and calumny. He was a man of real ability, and high aims, solid rather than brilliant, a friend of the poor, an enemy of all wrong and misdoing, a patron of education, and a champion of social reform. With Mr. Kittredge he took an active part in providing lady-doctors for the care of women and children in Bombay. The Factory Act, the Parsi Laws, and the Municipal Act bear the stamp of his sound advice and generous intervention, and one may point to more than one educational institution in the city standing as a monument of his munificence. After this fitting and graceful tribute to the memory of a large-hearted, genuine, and earnest man, some of his successors of the present day will do well to study his career and follow his example.

PLAGUE in the mofussil is steadily declining, and although it is present in a large number of districts, its ravages are not serious. As in Bombay, however, the general health in many of the cities is not good, and the death-rates are much above normal. Karachi, singularly free from plague, is suffering from an outbreak of small-pox, but it is not so prevalent as in Bombay. At Surat the infant mortality is greatly in excess, and relapsing fever prevails in many districts. These facts tend to show that the failure of the monsoon is in a way responsible for the present unhealthiness, while the general distress in the Presidency and the wretched condition of the famine-stricken people renders them prone to illness. Dealing with the statistical return up to January 5th, Ahmedabad shows that plague has again made its appearance, a couple of deaths being attributed to this cause. Poona city remains free, although in common with other towns, other illnesses are rife. Satara city has become reinfected, and is causing anxiety to the officials, as its general construction is favourable to the spread of plague. Nasik is gradually becoming free, and the deaths in Poona district only amount to 23. The disease is still very bad in Sholapur district, being responsible for 164 deaths, and in Bijapur it appears to have taken a new lease of life, the deaths having increased from 40 to 62. A further decline is noted from Belgaum, and while in Dharwar district the tendency is to decrease, yet the diminution is not so marked. Slight increases occur in Ahmednagar and Ratnagiri, while a big jump is noticeable in Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Plague continues in the Native States, though it is not so virulent. The total number of cases during the week was 1,252 and the deaths number 1,014, while between June and December the victims to plague total at 81,073.

THE review of the work accomplished by the local authorities in the Central Provinces during 1898-99 has been long in making its appearance, the delay even calling for notice by the officiating Chief Commissioner. In the general elections of members of the various district councils the people have, as usual, manifested little or no interest, and this is unfortunately a somewhat common remark in commenting upon local government in the mofussil, while it is a poor commentary in reply to the plea put forward by the Indian Congress for popular government. The members, however, attended the meetings with greater regularity than in the previous year, which was to be expected, seeing there was no famine. There are much discrepancies between the receipts on account of pound feeding charges and the expenditure on feeding. The income from pounds is of great importance to the councils, and their proper management is of greater importance to the people, and it does not seem to have received sufficient attention. The Chief Commissioner has ordered an enquiry to be made, but it has only been adequately undertaken in Jubbulpore. Retrenchments have had to be made in education, the economy being the inevitable consequence of the extravagant and uncontrolled administration in the past. In Nimar and Narsinghpur the expenditure swallowed up the whole of the Government grant in addition to the receipts. The report on education in these Provinces referred to the fact that it had been necessary to close something like 200 primary schools, which is a very serious matter. Primary education should have the first claim on the funds at disposal, and if retrenchments are to be made, there should also be a curtailment of middle schools. In Nagpur and Wardha the maintenance and management consume 34 and 39 per cent. of the total expenditure amounts, which certainly appear excessive. The expenditure on civil works shows a considerable increase over that of the previous year, and generally speaking it appears that sufficient attention has been paid to the important matter of road construction and repairs.

AT their meeting yesterday the Municipal Standing Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to vote a sum not exceeding Rs. 750 for the address to be presented to H. E. Lord Sandhurst on his approaching retirement and the casket which is to contain it.

THE Bombay office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are in receipt of a wire from the Head Office in Hongkong to the effect that subject to audit, the profits for the last half-year ending 31st December 1899, will admit of a dividend of £1 10s. per share. Bonus in addition to dividend 10s. per share, 5 lacs added to Reserve Fund, and about 9,65,000 dols. carried forward to next half year.

THE Post-master General of Madras has returned from a visit to Colombo, in the course of which he consulted the system adopted locally. He is anxious to have a daily mail service between Colombo, Tuticorin and Madras, and it is probable arrangements will be made with the B. I. S. N. Company to effect this object.

HERE is a delicious story concerning the Dublin Fusiliers:—An officer saw a private of the Dublins riding into Estcourt on a Boer pony to which, as the officer suspected, with a penetration that was not likely to err in the circumstances, the rider had no right. Obviously the rider had never been on a horse before. The officer thought there was good reason to stop him. "What are you doing with that horse? Where did you get it?" "If you plaze, sorr," was the answer, "I met a gintleman—I think he was a Boer,—an' the gintleman he sez, 'Ye'll have to come along wid me, young man'; an' I sez, 'All right, sorr'; but me roifle happened to be loaded, an', if you plaze, sorr, it wint off furrst!" And where are you taking the horse to now!" The officer demanded. "I'm going to join the mountud infanthry," said the man. And was it not a member of the same regiment into whose hands a Boer officer fell after the battle of Dundee? The Boer, about to be looted, thought to save his property by pleading his dignity. "I'm a field cornet," he said. "An' if ye were a field thrumpet it wud make no difference at all," said the Irishman; "ye'll have to shell out, ould man."

LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW, G. C. B., Commanding Forces at Bombay, accompanied by Major Stanton, Assistant Military Secretary and Mrs. Stanton; and Captain Low, Aide-de-Camp, returned here last evening from Poona and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. Sir Robert Low was met at the station by Brigadier General Ventris, Commanding the Bombay District; Captain A. Aitkin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General; Captain Church, I.M.S., Medical Officer to Sir Robert Low and Captain Davies. The Lieutenant General in company of his staff drove to the Cooperage. A salute of fifteen guns will be fired this morning to announce the arrival.

YESTERDAY morning the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Parsons was riding a bicycle on Malabar Hill, when he was accidentally thrown down and received a cut on his forehead.

A REPORT reaches us that there has been a raid by transfrontier men on a border police post near Leutal in Hazara district (Black Mountain region). About 200 tribesmen were concerned, and they are said to have killed 15 men and carried off several Enfields and ammunition, and a lot of cattle.

THREE Staff Corps officers and eight non-commissioned British officers will accompany the Indian Mounted Volunteer Corps to South Africa.

THE wives of two officers in the Devonshire Regiment have applied to join the hospital nursing service at the seat of war. They ask for a passage at the Government expense to Durban.

THE military display in Fort William in aid of the Soldiers and Sailors Family Association, what was to have taken place on the 19th instant, has been postponed to about February 3rd, as the regimental bands are not all available for the former date.

AT Cambridge the number of persons admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts during the year 1899 was 731. Of this number 384 graduated in honours, 11 advanced students obtained honours, and 336 obtained the Ordinery B.A. degree. Of the honour students 102 were placed in the first class, 132 in the second class, and 150 in the third class. Of those who passed the examination for Ordinary B.A. degree 21 obtained a first class, 28 a second class, and 287 a third class. The number admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Law was 39, the standard for this degree being equivalent to a degree in honours. Only 1 Bachelor of Music was admitted during the year.

THE French steamer Pacifique, from Noumea, as reported that bubonic plague is raging in New Caledonia. The Premier of New South Wales immediately wired to the British Consul at Noumea for information, and received the following reply: "Bubonic Plague of a severe type exists. No lists of sick and dead have been published, but I believe them to be numerous." The Premier immediately caused the steamer Pacifique to be placed in strict quarantine, and communicated with the commander of the French cruiser Fure, which has also recently arrived from Noumea, requesting him not to allow any men of his ship to land. He also advised the Governments of the other colonies of the outbreak, and notified them that eight passengers from the Pacifique had been transhipped to the steamer Australien, now en route for Melbourne, before the outbreak of the plague was reported. Every possible precaution is being taken.

THE "Herald" publishes a despatch from Washington stating that, through the British Government, the Eastern Extension Cable Company has submitted claims for subsidies allowed in the concessions granted them by Spain, and has protested against the laying of cables in the Philippines. The "Herald's" correspondent adds that the claim will certainly not be granted.

DR. JAMES ADAMS, Glasgow, whose death is announced, was widely known in the medical world as the author of numerous treatises on medical subjects. Along with the late Professor Penny, he was mainly instrumental in detecting the presence of aconite in the victims of the notorious Dr. Pritchard. During the cholera epidemic half a century ago he had charge of one of the large tents for patients erected on Glasgow Green. Dr. Adams was president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society and of the Glasgow Medical Mission Society, and he was also an examiner to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons.

THE Emperor, who had accepted the resignation of Count Clary's Cabinet, on Dec. 22 appointed Dr. von Wittek Minister of Railways and provisionally President of the Council. His Majesty at the same time reappointed Count Welsersheimb Minister of National Defence, Dr. Stibral Minister of Commerce, and Dr. Orlendoweki Minister without portfolio. The conduct of the remaining Ministries is entrusted to the following Departmental Chiefs:—Agriculture, Dr. von Blumfeld; Interior, Herr Stummer; Finance, Baron Jorkasch-Koch; Justice, Dr. Schrott; Public Worship and Instruction, Chevalier Berad. By an Imperial Order the Reichsrath is adjourned indefinitely. Count Clary, later information says, has been appointed Governor of Styria.

PRINCE VON ARENBERG, Lieutenant *a la suite* of the German Colonial Forces in South-West Africa has (says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard") been tried by court-martial for causing the death of a native named Willy Cain. The sentence is still under the Emperor's consideration. The facts of the case, according to the "Volkszeitung," are as follows:—Willy Cain seems to have held a confidential position under the Prince. One day, however, as Cain was leaving the Prince, after a conversation with him, the latter, who is in charge of a district station, called out to the sentry to shoot Cain. The soldier fired into the air, upon which Cain quietly walked away. "Did you not hear," the Prince asked, "that you were to shoot the fellow?" The sentinel fired again, wounding Cain in the leg. Upon that, Prince Arenberg came up, drew his revolver, and shot Cain twice. The "Vossische" remarks that if the above account really corresponds with the facts, the crime was an outrage meriting the heaviest penalty.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL MAHON occupied El Obeid on Dec. 16. He found only deserted ruins and wilderness.

THE Emir Mahmud, of Atbara fame, and 150 Dervish prisoners, arrived at Cairo on Dec. 27, *en route* to Rosetta. Mahmud since his capture has been imprisoned at Wady Halfa, but for obvious reasons the Government deemed it advisable to remove him.

KHEDIVIAL decrees in the "Cairo Official Journal" declare that, Lord Kitchener having resigned the offices of Sirdar and Governor-General of the Soudan, both appointments are conferred on Sir F. Wingate. The nomination to the Governor-Generalship states that it is made in accordance with Article 3 of the agreement between her Majesty's and the Khedivial Governments, dated Cairo, Jan. 19, 1899.

THE French Parliament was prorogued on Dec. 23 In the Senate there had been a discussion on the date of the expiration of the powers of the outgoing members, the question being whether they can continue to act in the conspiracy trial till the election of their successors. M. Waldeck-Riusseau maintained the affirmation, but held that the decision rested with the court itself.

THE High Court re-assembled on Dec., 26, in Paris when the Procureur-General began summing up the evidence for the conspiracy prosecution. He announced the abandonment of the charge against five of the accused. On Dec. 27, he concluded his address. He claimed that the evidence he had adduced revealed a plot to unite the army and the streets for the purpose of overthrowing the Republic. Finally, he asked that the six prisoners, against whom he withdrew the indictments, should be acquitted, and at once set at liberty. The Court made the order sought.

IT was recently reported that the Tukish Government intended to fortify the island of Shaikh Sayid, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, and that with this object an officer of the Turkish General Staff had been sent there with the necessary war material. The Constantinople correspondent of the "Politische Correspondent" now states that nothing is known of the matter in Turkish military circles, and no war material has been despatched thither. There are, he says, other Turkish fortifications of a far more urgent nature, that are not yet completed.

THE "Siecle," publishes an address, bearing 603 signatures, which were privately collected on the Continent, in Great Britain, and the United States. The address congratulates the leading members of the Dreyfus Party on the energy they displayed, thanks them for their humanity, and expresses the hope that thanks to them, justice will eventually triumph over deplorable prejudices. Among the signatories of the address are the Bishop of Hereford the Earl of Mayo, Lord Morpeth, 15 members of the House of Commons, the editor of the "Spectator," and a large number of lawyers, authors, artists, scientists, and representatives of the co-operative movement. The same paper says it is able to state that M. Fabre, the examining magistrate who has charge of the case in which the Assumptionists are concerned, has obtained confirmation of the report of M. Pechard, the police commissary, regarding the discovery of 1,800,000 frs. in the treasury of the Order.

PRINCE PROSPER von Arenberg, who was accused of committing a murder in German South-West Africa, has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment and to be cashiered. It is believed, however, that the Emperor will not sanction the verdict, and will order the Prince to be examined as to the state of his mind. The facts of the case, according to the "Volks-zeitung," are as follows:—One Willy Cain seems to have held a confidedtial position under the Prince. One day, however, as Cain was leaving the Prince, after a conversation with him, the latter, who is in charge of a district station, called out to the sentry to shoot Cain. The soldier fired into the air, upon which Cain quietly walked away. "Did you not hear," the Prince asked, "that you were to shoot the follow?" The sentinel fired again, wounding Cain in the leg. Upon that, Prince Arenberg came up, drew his revolver, and shot Cain twice.

THAT IT has been settled to hold the first race meeting under the management of the new Race Club on the Island Course on the 20th, 22nd and 24th proximo. The prospectus of the meeting has been submitted to the Calcutta Turf Club for approval and its publication will be proceeded with immediately on receipt of the same. Owners intending to run horses at the meeting can in the meantime, however, obtain full information in regard to the terms of the proposed races on application to the Honorary Secretary at the Madras Club. The prizes offered for most of the races will be Rs. 200 to the winner, with Rs. 50 to the second horse in all fields of five horses or more. The first entries will close on the 1st proximo and the second on the 15th idem. All members of the Race Club will be allotted free passes to all parts of the Gymkhana stand and enclosures, while non-members will be admitted on payment only. Those wishing to join the Race Club membership for which is effected by ballot by the Committee, should apply early to the Honorary Secretary. The number of members who have already been elected is about 120.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIGHTING NEAR RENSBERG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17, 10-35 A.M.

The losses of the British in the fighting between Colonel Porter's columns and the Boers near Rensberg yesterday was six killed and seven wounded.

THE ADVANCE OF SIR REDVERS BULLER.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT IN PROGRESS.

MILITARY COURT AT MODDER RIVER.

A DUTCHMAN ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF TREASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 17, 3-30 A.M.

It is reported from Durban yesterday, Tuesday, that Sir Redvers Buller was advancing and that a general engagement was proceeding.

At the Modder River Camp on Tuesday a Military Court acquitted a Dutchman, named Muller, of treason. The allegation was that he had signalled to the enemy by lights.

To-day an artillery duel is in progress between British and Boers.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE SITUATION AT THE TUGELA RIVER.

HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

There was very heavy artillery firing on Monday last in the direction of Springfield.

MAFEKING HOLDING ITS OWN.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Lorenzo Marques, stating that Mafeking was holding its own pluckily up to the 11th instant, and that there was no likelihood of the garrison being compelled to capitulate as they have plenty of cattle and tinned meats.

FREE STATERS DESIRE TO END THE WAR.

Reuter, in a telegraphic despatch from Modder River, dated 16th instant, states that various reports are current that the Free Staters desire to end the war.

It is also stated that in a Council recently held at Bloemfontein it was declared that if the British did not attack by the 17th inst., the Free Staters would return home.

MARTIAL LAW IN TWO NEW DISTRICTS OF CAPE COLONY.

Sir Alfred Milner has proclaimed martial law in the districts of Philipstown and Hope Town.

DEPARTURE OF OFFICERS FROM EGYPT COUNTERMANDED.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

The departure of the majority of the officers ordered from Egypt to the Cape has been countermanded.

A NEW NAVAL BRIGADE.

It is reported that a new Naval Brigade of 720 men, with 8 4·7 guns, 24 Maxims and 10 twelve-pounders will be formed next month for service at the front.

A CONVOY ASKED FOR AUSTRALIAN CONTINGENTS.

The Premier of New South Wales has telegraphed to the Admiral of the Station that the feeling in Sydney is that it would be advisable to guard the transports carrying the Australian Contingents to the Cape owing to the activity of the Boers.

DESPATCH FROM LORD ROBERTS.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 17.

The London correspondent of the "Pioneer" cables, Jan. 16:—

Lord Roberts, replying to the War Office, wired privately on Saturday, advising the postponement of any further mobilising until General Buller reports results of the present operations. If they are successful the troops already raised will be sufficient, if otherwise, a Cavalry Brigade embarks. Every available man must certainly be despatched.

Twelve transports are being detained at Durban for re-shipment of the Natal force to Port Elizabeth or Capetown, if a change of plans and the partial withdrawal of troops from Natal should be decided upon. Everything depends on the next twenty-four hours.

It seems that Lord Dundonald sent Colonel Hubert Gough, 16th Lancers, to reconnoitre Potgieter's Drift at the end of November, previous to the attack on Colenso. Colonel Gough perceived the strategic importance of the Drift, and reported favourably.

The first Imperial Yeomanry Regiment has been raised by linking of the Shropshires, Worcestershires, and Northumberlands, totalling 520. Three Dempster liners are detained for taking out the regiment

The War Office has had to decline many offers of service from Foreign Officers and ex-officers. Italy, Hungary, Denmark, Norway, Greece, and the Balkans are unmistakably sympathetic.

Professor Arminius Vambery writes at length to the "Times," classifying the Anglo-phobists of the Continent. Professor Vambery concludes that conciliation is hopeless and the sole remedy is success. The transport Gascon of Sumatra have arrived at Port Elizabeth.

I hear a letter is extant but unpublished, written by Colonel Wauchope the night before the fight at Magersfontein, recounting an interview with Lord Methuen, which ended in the latter's demanding an apology or his sword. Colonel Wauchope saluted and left, and set his personal affairs in order. Other letters are published which betrary a complete distrust of the Army Staff.

Government has resolved to stand or fall together, and in case a vote of censure passes they are prepared to resign and appeal to the country. This contingency is remote, although the National anxiety is extreme.

OFFICERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

Captains T. Headlam, L. G. S. Gordon, and H. E. Sandland have been selected to proceed to South Africa in charge of guns and battery equipment, about to be despatched from India.

Lieutenant Noblett, Royal Irish Rifles, who was for two years in charge of mounted infantry at Ladysmith, goes as Adjutannt

LEAVE.

Ordinary leave out of India of regimental officers, including the Staff Corps officers, is temporarily stopped.

LADY NURSES FOR NATAL HOSPITALS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The offer of the wives of Col. Park and Major Curry, Devonshire Regiment, to assist in Natal Hospitals has been accepted, and these two plucky ladies proceed at once in one of the transports to South Africa.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

Volunteers certified as duly accepted for Lumsden's Horse will be granted by Government free passages by rail to Calcutta for themselves, their horses and kit accommodation according to their rank in corps.

Three Staff Corps Officers and eight British N.-C. Officers will accompany Lumsden's Horse to South Africa.

TRANSPORTS FOR INVALIDS.

Two transports are to be chartered to take Home invalids from India, one probably sailing about the 10th February and the other some time in March.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PORTUGAL WILL NOT PART WITH HER COLONIES.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Foreign Minister in the Portuguese Chamber has declared that Portugal will neither sell, cede, or lease any of her Colonial possessions.

THE GOVERNOR-ELECT OF BOMBAY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Lord Northcote, speaking to-day on the occasion of the presentation of the Freedom of the City of Exeter to him, announced that her Majesty the Queen had raised him to the Peerage as Lord Northcote of Exeter.

GOLD FOR INDIA.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Arcadia takes Australian gold to India to the value of £85,000.

SOVEREIGNS AS LEGAL TENDER IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

A communique issued to-day by the Finance Department reminds the public and travellers from Europe that sovereigns and half sovereigns are legal tender in India; that a debtor has the option of requiring a creditor to receive them; and that railways and steamships and hotels are bound by law to accept them at the rate of fifteen rupees to the pound.

TRIBAL RISING IN MEKRAN.

LAHORE, JAN. 15.

There has been trouble again in Mekran in that part of the Khan of Kolat's territories where a local rising had to be suppressed by British troops a couple of years back. The Khan's Governor, Sardar Mehrulla Khan, one of the most influential and highly connected chiefs in Baluchistan, was suddenly attacked a few days ago by the principal Gitcki Chief of Mekran with a considerable following, but he met his match and after a fight, in which a few were killed on both sides, the rebellious Sirdar has been made prisoner, and will probably be sent on to Quetta.

THE PUNJAB AND THE CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Famine Charitable Relief Fund, the Honorary Secretary stated that he had sent a telegram to the Honorary Secretary, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund, Calcutta, pointing out that the distress in the province on account of the famine was already considerable, and likely to become acute in another two months, and asking for the re-grant of the money (about Rs. 60,000) refunded by this Province in 1897. He had been informed in reply that applications for grants out of the unspent balances of the famine fund of 1897 should be sent through Local Governments and Administrations, when they would be considered by the Government of India. The Committee was of opinion that a strong representation should be forwarded to the Local Government to apply for the return of this balance and for a further grant now that the winter rains have practically failed.

THANA NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, JAN. 16.

MR. JAMES OLIVER, Educational Inspector of the Northern Division, has selected the following new books for the Public Service (5th Standard) Examination, which will be held at Thana, in September next:—1 The Robinson Crusoe, 2 Goldsmith's Travels, 3 Saresha Padarth Niyem, (Marathi), and 4 Tanbatne Nasub (Urdu).

Srimant Moro Ballal Dandekar, Inamdar of Mahim and member of the Local Board, who was a very kind-hearted, philanthropic, and generous man and well-known to his public charity, died from fever at his mansion-house, in Kelve-Mahim, of the Thana District, on the 6th instant.

A fire broke out in the hall of the Native General Library and Union Club at Panvel last week. Several files of vernacular newspapers and books were burnt down before help could be obtained. The fire was extinguished by timely assistance of the nearest police and the members of the Library. The fire, it is said, was the result of bidi-smoking.

The eighth annual meeting of the members of the C. K. Parbhoo Social Club Thana, was held at the bungalow of Mr. Damodhar Anna Kotwal, near the Police Lines, a few days ago. Mr. Soolay made a most interesting speech regarding the past and the present life of the Social Club on the occasion. There was an excellent theatrical performance, called Satyavarab and Ratnavali at night, under the supervision of Mr. Apte and the managing committee gave a dinner to more than one hundred members of the Club in the following morning.

Pandoba Damodhar Chatre, residing on the station road, was tried under the provisions of the District Municipal Act for committing a public nuisance in the Municipal bye-lane at Channi and fined annas eight by Rao Bahadur Anna Gopal Kotwal, Huzur Deputy Collector and First Class Magistrate of Thana, on Tuesday last.

Mr. Joshi Sheristedar to the Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, in the Southern Konkan, will, it is said, be appointed as Clerk of the Court in the District Court of Thana.

There has been change in the weather here since Saturday last, and the days are cloudy.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. OCEANIEN.

THE following is the list of passengers on board the s. s. Oceanien, sailing for Marseilles, etc., to-day (Thursday) at 10-30 a.m.:—

Mr J H Clark	Rev F Wood
Capt Don Antonio Jose de Mello	Mr S Faure
Mr Damala	Mr Legeune
Lt and Mme N Pereira	Mrs Bosset
Capt W H Prendergast	Mr Knaff
Capt E Leigh	Mr Colin de Blaney
Mr R Misrahi	Mr Queniffet
Capt A Cassana	Mr Paillard
Sergt Antonio Bahia	Mrs Beer
Major H A Brenden	Mr Galeset
Mrs P Malcolm	Mr Borgomano
Capt S D Bullen	Mr Arnaud
Mrs Dunster and 4 children	Mr de Gironde
Mr S Mukerjee	Mr Dumay
Rev Dennis Osborne	Mrs Faugere
Mr B G Advani	Miss de Gironde
Mr K D Cooper	Mr Patot
Mme Walmsley & 5 children	Mr and Mrs Teillard and child
Lance Corporal C McDade	Mr J Hobday
Miss H E Boss	Mr L B Porter
Mr and Mrs Daniel	Mr Petschak

FROM SINGAPORE TO ADEN.

Mr Omar Baraijah	Mr Seger Mohd Albassie

THE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE H. M. S. ABYSSINIA.

FREDERICK BEAUMONT, an able seaman, belonging to H. M. S. Abyssinia, who was along, two other seamen and a native lascar, injured on board the vessel by the bursting of a shrapnel shell during target practice, on Tuesday morning, died at the St. George's Hospital, yesterday morning. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry in the afternoon, at the hospital, regarding the death of Beaumont. Inspector Walton and Constable Goodall, of the Harbour Police, attended the inquiry.

Lieutenant A. V. Courage, of her Majesty's steam ship Abyssinia, who resides on board the Tenasserim deposed: The deceased was an able seaman on the Abyssinia. He was twenty-two years of age. Yesterday morning, at half-past 6 o'clock, the Abyssinia went outside the harbour for target practice. There are two turrets, and two guns in each turret on the ship. At about 10 a.m., we were loading the right gun in the fore turret. All four guns are of the same size, 8 inch B. L. The right gun in the fore turret had not been fired that morning. We were loading the shrapnel shell with time-fuze. The shell had been rammed home and the men on the rammer, of which the deceased was one, had just commenced to withdraw the rammer, when the shell burst, and the deceased and the other two seaman and a lascar, who were with him on the rammer, were all knocked down. I was knocked against the side of the turret, but was not hurt. The others were all injured. No. 2, on the gun, had set the time fuze. I did not personally see that it was correctly set. It was not a percussion fuze, but it was a middle time sensitive fuze. I saw that the safety pins were not withdrawn until the shell was on the loading tray and was about to be rammed home. The shell ought to have exploded at 1200 yards from the mouth of the gun. I gave the range. The fuze scale was hanging up in the turret. In my opinion the fuze prematurely ignited. Such an occurrence to my knowledge has never been known to have taken place before. There must have been a defect in the fuze. The fuzes were drawn from the Arsenal in Bombay and originally came from England. They are hermetically sealed.

John Willian Pallant, a leading seaman on board the Abyssinia, said: Yesterday morning the Abyssinia went out of the harbour for target practice At about 10 a.m., we were about to fire the right gun of the fire-turret for the first time that morning. I was No. 1 on the gun and deceased was No. 3. A seaman named Greig, was No. 4, another seaman named Do id, was No. 6. We were loading the gun with shrapnel shell with time fuze. A seaman, named Gregory, was No. 2. He set the time fuze, Lieutenant Courage gave the range as 1,200 yards. The shell had been rammed home. The deceased, Greig, Tomkin, and the lascar were on the rammer. The rammer was being withdrawn, when the fuze ignited and the shell burst. Directly afterwards I went for the doctor, but could not find him, and on returning to the turret, I found him there. The deceased was being carried out of the turret and Greig, Tomkin and the lascar were outside.

Dr. A.G. Pickthorn, staff surgeon on board the steam ship Magdala, deposed: Yesterday morning I was on board the Abyssinia, when she went outside the harbour for target practice. At about 10 a.m., it was reported to me that there had been an accident in the fore-turret. I immediately went there and on entering the turret I found the deceased lying behind the breech of the right gun. He was conscious, but suffering from severe shock, and I saw that his hands and forearms were severely injured. Under my orders he was carried out of the turret, and placed on a cot where I examined him. I found that both his arms had been fractured, and there was extensive laceration of the soft parts. In addition to this, he had severe contusion on the abdomen and principally on the upper part and right side, where he complained of feeling acute pains. I formed the opinion that he was suffering from severe internal injuries, which I reported to the Captain, and advised him to cease firing, which was accordingly done. The deceased's arms were put up in temporary splints and the ship returned to the harbour. On arrival he was sent on a stretcher to the St. George's Hospital, and I went on a head to prepare the hospital authorities for his reception. Surgeon Talbott accompanied the stretcher party. The deceased was admitted in the hospital and I left. He seemed to be slightly better on arrival at the hospital than he had been. Tomkin and Greig, the other two seamen, and the lascar Manna Dada, were all injured on the arms and hands, but only the lascar was severely injured. I had Tomkin and Greig sent to the St. George's Hospital and the lascar to the J. J. Hospital.

Mr. F. H. D. Netscher, Assistant Surgeon to the St. George's Hospital, described the injuries, sustained by the deceased. In the evening after admission, his temperature rose to 103°. He slept at intervals and towards morning he became very restless and died at 6-45 a.m. yesterday. The witness was of opinion that the cause of death was due to shock, following multiple injuries.

The jury returned a verdict that death was due to shock following multiple injuries, received by the bursting of a shrapnel shell, while being loaded owing to the premature ignition of a time-fuze, on board her Majesty's steam ship Abyssinia during target practice outside the harbour.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, there were present:—Dr. N. N. Katrak, chairman; Professor Muller, Messrs. Hartley Kennedy, T. W. Cuffe, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Mir Auo Ali, K. N. Kabrajee, K. N. Wadia, M. B. Barbhaya, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, and Dr. A. G. Viegas

ADDRESS TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

The Committee considered the resolution of the Corporation that a farewell address be presented to H. E. Lord Sandhurst on his approaching retirement from the office of Government of Bombay; and that on the recommendation of the Standing Committee, the Corporation would be prepared to sanction the sum requisite for a silver casket, in which, to enclose the address.

The Committee resolved to recommend the Corporation to vote a sum not exceeding Rs. 750 both for the address and the casket, and that the proposition be brought on as an urgent matter before the Corporation.

TANSA WATER.

The Committee recorded the following report from the Health Officer:—"I have the honour to state that Dr. Folvarini reports that he has examined the Tansa-water from Gazi-Cooper and that it contained 131 colonies of which 72 liquified. No germs of a pathological nature was found. He regards the ansa-water, from a bacteriological point of view as a good one."

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 4,664 of the 23rd August, 1899, I have the honour to state that I have placed the work of the Registration of Births and Deaths in charge of the Deputy Health Officers from the 1st instant. In the current year's Budget a sum of Rs. 2 100 has been provided on account of rent for new offices for the Registrars, the monthly rent for each office being taken at Rs. 25. The Deputy Health Officers have been ordered to live in the Districts, in which they have to carry on the registration work, and the rent for their offices will be fixed according to the circumstances of each case, but not exceeding Rs. 25 per month per ward. As it will be more convenient to pay the fixed rent to the Deputy Health Officers themselves instead of to the landlords, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to this arrangement. The sanction of the Standing Committee is also requested to the payment of rent at Rs. 25 for the month of December, 1899 to the Deputy Health Officer for B Ward, who had to take the quarters rented by him from the 1st December."

The necessary sanction was given.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.

THIS combination of specialists appeared last night at the Novelty Theatre and made a most remarkable success. They are all clever but Mr. Sid Black, the trick cyclist, and Marlo, the triple bar performer, are really wonderful artistes in their respective lines of business. Curiosity had been whetted with regard to Mr. Sid Black's performances by the extracts from the British and Continental papers, which have been published, but no expectation could be formed that could not be more than realized by witnessing Mr. Black's marvellous exhibition of skill. He performs the most difficult feats with the greatest ease, and there is a modesty of manner and a grace of bearing that tend to make his performances wonderfully attractive. Marlo's performance on the triple bars was received with loud plaudits and at the conclusion of his act he received a perfect ovation. The burlesque cycling act of Mr. L. Jenkins was amusing and the polo playing by the team of cycle polo players was very clever. The American Globe Trotters have made a very great hit in Bombay and their entertainment in itself is well worth the price of admission without taking into consideration the fact that the Taylor-Carrington Company's performance of the farcical comedy "A Husband's Night Out" is a most excellent one. Mr. Charlie Taylor as the giddy husband is wonderfully funny, and he kept the audience in roars of laughter from the rise of the curtain to its fall. To-night the same bill will be repeated and on Saturday there will be an entire change of programme.

A QUIXOTIC PLOT OF 1865.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One of the last of our old Bombayites has passed away with the death of Mr. Nanabhai Rustamji Ranina who was for nearly half a century an active and public spirited citizen. The newspapers both English and Native have with one voice expressed the sense of the loss which his death has caused to the public and have alluded in high terms to the various services rendered by him to the city and its people in his many-sided activities. It is needless therefore to enlarge upon this subject. But I note with special interest a reference in your paper to the part which Mr. Ranina played in bringing to the notice of the authorities and placing into their hands the original of a Marathi letter of treasonable purport, intended to be circulated to the public among the roughs and disaffected of the city. Mr. Nanabhai was then proprietor of the "Native Opinion" press and the said letter had been left at his office by an unknown person with instructions to have a certain number of copies printed for circulation. Mr. Ranina was not then present and the man said he would call again for the printed circulars. As soon as this seditious letter was received by Mr. Nanabhai, he at once as a loyal subject thought of bringing it to the notice of Government. Without losing time he called upon me as I was then magistrate of police and gave me the letter asking me to place it before Government in the way I thought best. I thanked Mr. Nanabhai for his promptitude and at once went to the Secretariat. Mr. Chapman who was then chief secretary, and Mr. Gonne, the judicial secretary were both in Poona and I saw Mr. Herbert Birdwood, Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial Department and gave him the letter. He forwarded it to the chief secretary by a special messenger the same day. Mr. Birdwood remarked that Mr. Nanabhai might treat the letter with contempt but that his conduct in the matter was highly creditable. The letter was afterwards sent with its official English translation to Major Henderson who was then Commissioner of Police with instructions to interview Mr. Ranina and endeavour to trace the writer. What took place subsequently and what the outcome was of the inquiry by the Commissioner of Police was known only to Government. The men who left the treasonable circular did not turn up again at the printing office, probably having got scent of the police inquiries.

As this affair was not noticed by the press at the time it may interest the public to know at this distance of time something of the origin and aim of the plot which if the authorities had not been timely warned might have caused some trouble. Its origin, as gathered from the circular, was the outcome of a conversation of five chance met persons in public street. Their lives they described were useless as they had not conferred any benefits upon the world. Soon after the quintet happened to be in Bombay and had before long succeeded in gathering round their cause not less than 65 persons who clubbed under the name of "the assembly of "Bhoo eo and Bhopal who are leading members of the assembly of God in human shape." "Bhooeo" signifies gods on earth or Brahmins, and "Bhopal" protectors on earth or kings. They resolved that their proceedings should be kept very secret and that publicity should be given them in a very secret manner." The question then arose as to where they were to find the sinews of war. An ingenious device was ready at hand. One Sheikh Mahomed Hussain professed to be an adept in the art of magic is said to have placed "five copper bricks into fire, made them red not poured water into a vessel of stone, put some vegetable into it (the water) and cooled the bricks therein the bricks on being taken out were found converted into gold. The gold was found worth 18 Rs. a tola. He also put two maunds of quicksilver into a crucible and placed vegetable over it. The crucible was taken out after a few shakes (10 minutes) when its silver into which one maund of mercury had been changed) was pronounced to be worth as much as China silver." The assembly was then satisfied that they would have plethora of wealth for their purpose and it was then divided into 6 classes under a vow of secrecy "which if religiously fulfilled God would confer benefits upon the whole world through their instrumentality and augument their fame." One Dajaram Mayaram was then unanimously voted Chief or Sardar under the name of Meghraj Dayasagar or the God of rain and ocean of mercy.

Among the several objects which each of the six classes was expected to aim at was the overthrow of the Government. With wonderful candour it was admitted in the circular that during the time of the Peishwa the Scindia and Holkar, the Pindaris, thieves and parties who commit gang-robberies and frauds and all other evil propensities plundered countries and burned large cities and inflicted various other hardship and this without any fault on the part of the ryots." Of the British Government it stated that "it had now gone to the greatest length of impudence and through haughtiness proceeding from the possession of power, it had issued orders to the men of its own army to put into their mouths leather cartridges so that they might lose their own religions." The assembly seems to have further considered the measures to be adopted with regard to the officials of the Government. They resolved, Don Quixote-like that "all the European officials presiding over all the departments, viz., civil, military and mercantile should be made prisoners and kept in confinement and the native officials in different departments should be confirmed in their respective appointments, and kept under our control and authority exercised. The inams, pensions, &c. which some of them may have obtained on account of service should be continued. The amount of the notes now current in the bow should be paid to the ryots."

To the circular was attached a letter to the address of Mr. Ranina of which the following is an English translation.

To Uzum Meherban Nanabhai Roostamjee Ranina, proprietor of the "Native Opinion" press and all other Parsees.

It is written to you that it is desirable that all should render assistance according to the above mentioned order, for these Europeans kept their sight on the Kingdom of India and undermined them all. They are now after the ryots. But on taking into consideration former matters it was the ryots who first established this gadee. But the very same Gadee has commenced to undermine the ryots and manage its affairs. It should be considered that the ryots have taken in their charge the Raj in the same manner that the Queen took it from the East India Company. Therefore as soon as you see this order you, the Mahomedans and the Hindoos with one mind make prisones and load them with irons weighing ten Bengalee seers and make them perform the hard labor of breaking stones. In the mean time when these offices are opened three thousand Rupees in cash shall be paid as reward for each prisoner and things will be done to the satisfaction of all parties. If you do not do this, gutters of blood shall flow in Bombay and there shall be a flood tide in the sea. You should fully bear this in mind. No one should think this as false for the story of Akbar is known to all. The doings of God are marvellous. Understand from this. Print copies of this letter and explain the matter to all the ryots. Dated the 3rd of Badhrupad Vadia 8th September 1865.

(Sd.)—MEGHRAJ DAYASAGUR, Second Sirdar.

My own impression at the time this incident was brought to notice was that the assembly was composed of some hairbrained fanatics and a few scums of the country who sought an opportunity for plunder if only they could create a disturbance. The whole affair was but an abaschar—like dream of a few disordered brains, which seems to have died in thinking. There was either dissension in the skies, and the "assembly of the gods" had thereupon voted an adjournment never to meet again or that obtaining scent of the authorities having come to know of their design took to their heels as best they could. It was natural for the Government to consider these vapouring beneath notice, but it has its interest as a quaint episode in old Bombay history forcibly illustrating the old adage "there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous." It will, however, be admitted that the action of the late Mr. Ranina was highly patriotic and loyal, and was considered as such by the Government of Sir Bartle Frere whose thanks he received.—Yours, &c.,

DOSABHAI FRAMJEE.

Pedder Road, Jan. 17.

THE ASSISTANT REGISTRARSHIP OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is a curious fact that of late the post of the Assistant Registrarship has been confined to the Mahrattas. The predecessor of Mr. Bhandarkar was also a Mahratta. Not only that but the whole office has become an exclusive Mahratta office, and there is not one in that office who is a non-Mahratta.

I hear that among the applicants are many distinguished Parsi University men. I admit that a good University career alone is not a sufficient qualification, and a mere school-master, or even a brilliant M.A., can hardly be considered fit to occupy such a responsible post. What the Syndicate requires is that there should be a trained man of thorough integrity, one who has served in a responsible post, and knows how to superintend office work. Thorough integrity, office experience, and a good precis, writer are qualifications absolutely necessary. And among so many applicants there ought to be many non-Mahrattas who have these qualifications. It is, therefore, hoped that the Syndicate will this time give a trial to one who is a non-Mahratta.—Yours, &c.,

A NON-MAHRATTA.

ART, MUSIC AND DRAMA.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

NOTES ON NEW PLAYS.

LONDON, DEC. 29.

OF the various Christmas entertainments "The Snow Man" was the first to arrive. On the 21st instant his advent upon the stage of the Lyceum was witnessed amid surroundings in every way worthy of the traditions of that theatre. It is, in truth, an exceedingly beautiful picture which Mr. Hawes Craven has furnished in the first act of a bustling city in Flanders in mediæval times, with its picturesque houses and strikingly attired citizens, its students, its lusty burghers, and pretty serving-maids. For the designing of the costumes Mr. Walter Crane has made himself responsible, and to say this is assuredly tantamount to declaring that the scheme of colour and the blending of the many shades employed are throughout productive of the most exquisite effects. As it happens however, the story does not start in Flanders, but in Fairyland, where, unfortunately, all is so dim and indistinct that the spectator experiences the greatest difficulty in distinguishing what is occurring before his eyes. For the benefit of the little, if not of the big, folks, the management may be advised to turn up the footlights in this scene, for imagination fails to understand or to appreciate the glories of a Fairyland which seems ever to be plunged in Cimmerian gloom. Here resides Queen Ariella, who has foolishly permitted her lover, Prince Splendid, to visit earth, where, truth to tell, he has discovered attractions of a sufficiently potent description to induce him unduly to prolong his stay there. Yet, as the Queen holds his heart in pledge, and he cannot make much progress in the world below without that serviceable article, he is forced to return and beg it at the hands of his old sweetheart. Naturally, the demand awakens the Queen's indignation, and to punish him she banishes the Prince from her kingdom, then turns him into snow, all the while retaining his heart, and finally sets off herself to earth with the view of discovering what sort of a place it is. There she meets with an ambitious young Doctor Franz, who fancies he has mastered the secret of breathing life into inanimate objects, and who has won from the wealthy Burgomaster, Van Gluten, a promise that if he can succeed with the Snow Man which the children have set up in the market-place he shall be rewarded with the hand and the fortune of Lisa, the Burgomaster's charming daughter.

How things eventually fall out there is no space to reveal here. Enough that the Snow Man contrives to produce a chilling effect upon everyone, until by an act of self-sacrifice he proves to Ariella that he is worthy to receive back his heart, and resume his identity as Prince Splendid. Franz also obtains his coveted prize, and all ends happily, as every Christmas play should. The chief defects from which "The Snow Man" at present suffers are its abnormal length and its want of fun. Mr Arthur Sturgess, who has adapted the piece from the French of MM. Chivat and Vanloo, obviously possesses the gift of humour in a very small degree; his work is commonplace and without grace. Quite half-an-hour, moreover, might with advantage be cut out of the opening scenes, which are wotully tedious. What we want is to see more of the Snow Man; and that he should be afforded greater chances for rousing laughter. The end of the first act with its prettily arranged dance and mimic snowfight is admirable, and there is humour in the idea of everyone whom the Snow Man touches becoming icily moody and cold. The piece also contains some graceful turns of sentiment such as the love story of the rich little maid, Rosa, for the poor cripple, Hans. The music, by M. Antoine Banes and Mr. Walter Slaughter, is sufficiently pleasing and appropriate, although perhaps a trifle lacking in character. Nor is the part of the Snow Man surpassingly rich in acting opportunities, and Mr. James Welch, consequently, is scarcely to be blamed if he proved rather less amusing than usual. Miss Marie Elba acted and sang with considerable spirit as Ariella, and Mr. Courtice Pounds, whose refined vocalisation is always a thing to be listened to with delight, made an admirable Franz. In the role of the Burgomaster Mr. William Cheesman was every whit as diverting as the author allowed him to be; but the real honours of the evening fell to three juvenile performers, Miss Phyllis Beadon, a charming little actress, Miss Rosalie Jacobi, as good in her singing as her playing, and Master George Hersee, a born low comedian of apparently the mature age of six. Despite its shortcomings, which doubtless will be speedily rectified, "The Snow Man" was received with every sign of favour.

Even the cleverest among us has to learn the lesson that we must creep before we fly, and that any attempt to reverse this natural order of things is likely to result in disaster. The truth, however, would not yet seem to have come home to Mr. Basil Davies, who on the 21st inst. at the Strand courted criticism upon a comic opera, in a prologue and two acts, entitled "The Past Master." Mr. Davies, understood to be a favourite pupil of Dr. Villiers Standford, has not yet reached his majority, and consequently he has plenty of time before him in which to win a reputation for himself as a composer. Frankly we can hardly declare that he was well advised to invite an expression of opinion upon a work so crude and formless as "The Past Master." The libretto, certainly, is based upon an idea, but so inadequately is that idea developed, that it might just as well, so far as any practical result is concerned, never have existed. An inventive Baronet is supposed to have discovered the secret of making a pill possessing the faculty of projecting the swallower some centuries ahead—in reality it throws him back four hundred years. Thus we find half-a dozen present-day characters transported to the time of Henry VII., with consequences that may easily be imagined. The success of failure of a plot of this kind is purely a matter of treatment, and the present author's handling of the subject, to put it with extreme mildness, leaves a good deal to be desired. Mr. Davies's score is pretty much what one might expect from a young composer who possesses little or no knowledge of stage craft. In many instances it is distinctly reminicent—echoes of Sir Arthur Sullivan's and Mr. Sydney Jones's styles can frequently be detected—and at times it suffers only too clearly from the ambition that overleaps itself. This latter defect is particularly observable in the orchestration, which too often aims at originality and merely attains eccentricity. Mr. Davies has still to learn that the best effects, in music as in other things, are generally obtained by the simplest means. When he has acquired this certitude, and is content to allow his sense of melody to guide him, he will doubtless give us something of greater value than the music in "The Past Master."

In accordance with its annual custom, "The Stage" has once more devoted itself to the task of taking stock of the supply of pantomimes this Christmas, and generally of surveying the whole area of pantomimedom. It seems that taking town and country together, no fewer than one hundred and twenty of these more or less brilliantly spectacular productions will be offered to-morrow to the choice of the playgoing public. That the old nursery legends—if not the old nursery rhymes and jingles—are still exclusively in favour we have already noted; but it has been reserved for the statistician of "The Stage" to make the discovery—if not to account for the fact that there is a decided run this season on "Cinderella" and "Dick Whittington"—certainly not on account of the novelty of these themes. Will the patrons of pantomime never be weary of welcoming these personages? There is certainly no sign of this result at present, since twenty Cinderellas, together with a like number of "Whittingtons," are this year in the field. Robinson Crusoe takes a third place with seventeen, while "Babes in the Wood" will find a home in no fewer than thirteen theatres. It also appears that pantomimes, though they still flourish far and wide, and, above all, in the suburban houses show a slight token of decline, the total number produced within the circuit of Greater London this Christmas being 32, as against 34 at Christmas last. In London pantomimes are regarded as strictly Christmas entertainments, though a few come forth on Christmas Eve. In Manchester, on the contrary, it appears that pantomimes of late years have been brought forth in November. This year the pantomime of "Beauty and the Beast" at the Comedy Theatre in that city was produced on the 2nd inst. This, however, can hardly be accounted an innovation—the strict association of Christmas with pantomimes being comparatively modern. Some of the pantomimes in which the renowned Grimaldi appeared were even summer pieces, and the pantomime of Valeentine and Orson, in which he made his first appearance at Covent Garden, was brought out on the 9th of October, 1809.

The revival of "Jane" at Terry's Theatre is an acceptable contribution to the merriment of the season. The mode changes in plays, as in bonnets, and if the humours of this farce by Messrs. Harry Nicholls and W. Lestocq now seem a little out of fashion, it is the form rather than the substance of the piece that emphasises the fact that nine or ten years have passed since "Jane" was first produced. Few plays of the same period, and fewer still of the same class, would be likely to obtain a more cordial welcome than "Jane" received on Saturday night, for the fun which the authors have found in the development of a farfetched intrigue evoked shouts of laughter from an audience in the holiday mood. In order to assure his title to a legacy a spendthrift bachelor has to keep up the pretence that he is a married man, and Charley Shackleton, whose moral sense apparently is no keener than his knowledge of the law, persuades the housemaid, Jane, to accept the honorary position, for which another candidate has already been brought forward by the manservant devoted to his master's interests, who has secretly married Jane on the very day of the guardian's visit. With a guardian who begins by mistaking the manservant for his master, and is presented to the wrong lady as Shackleton's wife, before Jane introduces herself in that character, to the confusion of her own husband—with such a start it will be readily conceived that the chase of the wild goose is kept up gaily with unceasing misunderstanding and a quid proquo, till the appointed time for explanations. Miss Lottie Venne, who plays the part of Jane, to which she is no stranger, was as saucy and sprightly as ever; and Mr. Harry Nicholls, who has the reversion of Mr. Charles Brookfield's place, as the manservant, acts with more sense of fun than of character. The scapegrace, Shackleton, formerly played by Mr. Charles Hawtrey, has an agreeable representative in Mr. J. G. Grahame.

The musical year, 1899, has undoubtedly been a busy one, although the product is perhaps more remarkable for quantity than for quality. When Mascagni incautiously asked the little Princess who in her opinion was the greatest of the world's composers, the child, to the discomfiture of the musician, quietly replied that the great composers were all dead. This may of course be an exaggeration, but at any rate we seem just now to be passing through a period of mediocrity. Opera in London has always been better appreciated by the classes than the masses, and although the Carl Rosa troupe have this year played at the Lyceum and in the outlying theatres and the suburbs have likewise been visited by other travelling companies, yet Covent Garden easily held pre-eminence. The only absolute novelty was De Lara's "Messaline," but "La Boheme" and "Le Chalet" were revived, and there was plenty of Wagner, particularly at the outset of the summer. The season saw the return of Madame Lilli Lehmann, and the debuts of Frau Gadski and Mdlle. Breval.

The old Hanover-square Rooms, now a club, are, it is said, about to be converted into residential chambers and flats, the old hall thus finally disappearing. St. Martin's Hall, Exeter Hall, Store-street Hall, the Beethoven Rooms, Willis's Rooms, Hanover-square Rooms, and indeed all the concert halls (save St. James's Hall) fashionable in the early days of the present generation seem to be going, but as they were usually inconvenient, and often unsafe, they certainly will not be missed. Hanover-square Rooms, built on the site of Lord Dillon's house, and sold in 1774 for £5,000 (£1 a foot), were opened by Bach and Abel in 1775, and were used for concerts, balls, and masquerades. Later in the last century Haydn there directed his Salomon symphonies, and "Master" Hummel and John Braham, the tenor, made their debuts. The Ancient Concerts were given here for 40 years, and the Philharmonic from 1833 to 1866. The earlier Henry Leslie Choir concerts were also given here, and shortly before the Rooms closed, in 1874, Mark Twain made his debut as a lecturer.

THE CALCUTTA POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE first game in the polo tournament for the Ezra Challenge Cup was played off at Calcutta on Monday before a large and distinguished gathering of spectators. Lady Curzon arrived on the ground before the game opened, and it must be a source of gratification at Government House that the Viceregal Staff played so brilliantly and secured such a good victory. It would be wrong even in the face of the scores to say that it was a hollow victory

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JAN. 15.

THE weather was cloudy yesterday this side, and at evening time large drops of rain fell at Jetalsar.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda left Wadhwan to-day, at 1-55 p.m., by a special train with a retinue of about 75 men. To meet this special at Dhola, the Diwan Saheb of Bhawnagar and other officials started by a special train at 2 p.m. together with guards-of-honour and the regimental band. As the special of the Gaekwar slowly steamed into Dhola Station guards-of-honour presented arms and the band enlivened the occasion. The special train reached Dhassa, at 5 p.m., whence the procession started for Damnagar, 15 miles from Dhassa. The Gaekwar will also visit other districts. This is the second visit of his Highness into Kathiawar.

One hundred horses are to be supplied by the Bhownagar State to the Government for Transvaal Services, and about fifteen by the Junagad State.

A fire broke out to-day in Wadwa. It was speedily extinguished. The loss done by the fire is estimated at about Rs. 75.

At several places moats are drawn by men, their bullocks having died. The grain and grass traffic is still heavy this side.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

SAILING races to be held on Saturday next, 20th instant.

Yachts (class A) handicap race for Cup presented by Mr. A. Muirhead to sail with handicap allowances at the start, first yacht going at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 15.

'Tomtit' class race—start at 2-45 p.m. Course No. 15.

Yachts (class B) handicap race to be held if at least three yachts be entered. Course No. 15. Start with handicap allowances in hand, first yacht going at 3 o'clock.

Ship's boats (any rig) handicap race to start at 3-45. Course No. 13. (3 times round).

Entries will close at noon to-morrow.

EARTHQUAKE AT DAMAUN.

A MILD shock of earthquake, lasting a few second was experienced at Lower Damaun, at about 1-30 a.m. on the 10th morning, passing from north to south. Several persons sleeping on upper floors were awakened by the shaking of cupboards and unusual noise and some distinctly noticed a sort of rumbling noise. Reliable news has been received here that the shock was also experienced at Udwara at the same time.

WHY WE ARE NOT LOVED.

II.—IN GERMANY.

NOTHING is easier than to find a reason for the present attack of Anglophobia in Germany. It is the German Press, and that alone, which has inoculated the nation with the bacillus. And the nation, being at all times receptive to the disease, has done exactly what the inoculator expected, and is now in a high fever. No wonder, for the task was done very thoroughly. There is at all times in the German Press, of whatever political opinion it may be, an undertone of fault-finding when the subject under treatment is Great Britain. But that is only—to vary the metaphor—like the distant rumble of a storm-cloud which hangs on the horizon, motionless and grim, without, however, doing any damage. Early last summer the cloud began to gather force. That was just about the time when the Milner despatches, in May, and the Chamberlain treatment thereof, drew the special attention of our friends on the Continent towards us. And as the South African question became more and more awakward and complicated, the cloud in the German sky drew nearer, and the rumble of thunder became a roar, and presently there was a veritable hurricane, the full energy of which was directed towards England. In the length and breadth of Germany there was hardly a newspaper which did not do its level best to keep up these lively doings, and when German newspapers lash themselves into a fury they can make a fine show indeed.

The result was all that could be expected, for Germans are far greater newspaper readers than Britishers. Also (let us give the—ah, well—the—Teuton—his due), the masses, being more carefully educated, take a much keener interest in public affairs at home and abroad than is the case in this country. Presently the country from end to end was worked up into a state of wrathful indignation, to attain to which impressionable Germany does not find at all difficult. On the contrary, an element of actual pleasure enters largely into this state of fine indignation at some abstract and not over-definite cause. Boer and German, from being absolutely and entirely indifferent to each other, became now "kindred nations" (oh, how the average German would have resented this relationship a twelvemonth ago!), and Germany went nigh into hysterics in its deep sympathy with the heroes of the veldt.

And if you happened to be in Germany at any time during the last few months you could not help noting this strange effect of the daily paper upon the entire country. Even up in the North-West, whence England seems a very long way off, and of small consequence at ordinary times, the stolid Prussian looked fierce and talked more fiercely against "die verdammten Englander." As you went South to where temperaments are less under the influence of a sternly solemn climate, the excitement increased. The jovial Rhinelander had his knife into all things British, and still further South, in the parts which are notorious for the inflammable temper of the inhabitants, you had but to mention the name of Englishman or England, and the fight, tooth and nail, became furious. It was literally not safe for a person to have British sympathies of any kind. I have recently touched upon two instances, in this paper, which have come under my personal observation, and which bear repetition in this connexion. A few weeks ago, a girl wearing a tiny Union Jack as a "buttonhole" in her coat was actually mobbed and hissed in the streets of Dresden. To sober-minded Britishers the instance I am now about to relate seems incredible or a thing only to pour *vino*. Yet every detail of the incident was grim earnest. A German lady, a naturalised British subject, was paying a visit to her relations in an important South German town which is reckoned amongst the nation's centres of light and leading. The talk turned one day on the Boer question, and the Anglo-German lady, though in no way in sympathy with the present war, tried to put in a good word here and there for her adopted country. Hot and ever hotter waxed the vexation of the German circle, and one elderly maiden lady in particular worked herself into a very fever of wrath against that unnatural prejudiced relative of hers who had been so bewitched by the hateful English among whom she dwelt, that now she tried to find excuses for those monsters. The end of it all was that she got up with the threat to disinherit the degenerate member of her family; which threat, by the way, was met by the offender with the reply, in which there is a pleasant ring of truly British independence: "You can do what you like with your money. I don't want it. I am not going to stand by and say nothing when England is being slandered in this manner."

At the present moment there is just a little lull in the storm; as the weeks go by, and the victory is not as easily gained as the world was led to imagine at the beginning of the war, some grim satisfaction that "those English" are not having it all their own way begins to soothe the savage Anti-British breast in Germany. Also, the Germans are too keenly alive to militray excellence and bravery not to admire some of the feats our soldiers and their leaders have performed on the scene of action.

This, I think, is the explanation of the immediate reason why the English are not loved in Germany. But the cause for the perennial antipathy not to say antagonism, to England and the English, which is ever present in Germany, lies far deeper. It is not as strong, or perhaps not as evident, as it was ten or twenty years ago; but it still remains, and influences all social, and not a few other relations with this country. The primary reason, I fancy, is a difference in temperament. The average German compared to the average Britisher does not, at first sight, cut a good figure. He has no idea of being dignified; of reserve he knows nothing at all. In fact a certain degree of child dish simplicity clings to him all his life. The Britisher appearing upon the scene with proud reserve and stony stare at so much *abandon* impresses the German profoundly, and inclines him at the outset to admire this grave, intelligent superior being. But as he finds that his genial advances are repelled, that his manners are plainly considered bad, and that he is treated *e haut en bas*, his admiration is nipped in the bud; for, with all his child-like frankness, he is observant and reflective above his fellows, and it does not take him long to discover that, in the matter of culture and intelligence, he, in nine cases out of ten, is superior to the average Briton. Then the Englishman detests the German's free-and-easy manners, which he considers bad; while the German holds that it is a mere matter of opinion whether English or German manners are best, quoting in his defence the words of wisdom which one of his poets has uttered on the subject:

So manches Land so mancher Wahn,
Es kommt bei allen Nationen
Dar Vorzug auf den but nur an,
Schon ist's was da gilt wo wir wohnen.

It must also be confessed that the German has, for many years past, had some good reason for not loving the British tourist, who, since he is the only specimen of the nation on whom the Teuton may make personal studies, is naturally regarded as the National British type. There are, of course, exceptions; but it is an indisputable fact that the British tourist does not behave well on the Continent. He (and she even more) is over-bearing and inconsiderate in manners; he is often close-fisted and unwilling to pay a fair price at hotels and restaurants; he dresses in a slovenly manner, and makes it plain to one and all of those in whose country he travels that they are inferior beings. Thus, slowly but surely, a dislike against the British has made its way through the whole German nation; and there is no more popular comic figure on the stage than the Englishman with his check-suit, his prominent teeth, his pith helmet, and his extraordinary superiority to the commonest laws of the German language. Lately, it is true, the British tourist, being now no longer mainly of the class which goes abroad because his own country is "too hot" for him or because he can display his shabby gentility with better advantage in foreign countries than at home, has begun to be consid red a less objectionable personage, and the truth is dawning upon the German that, after all, the majority of English people are not in any way the incarnation of selfishness and rudeness.

Perhaps, in considering the attitude towards the English of the Germans "in Germany," it should also be taken into consideration that, even before the newspapers "went for" the British, some of the greatest of poets and writers had done their best to prejudice the nation against England. This is what Schiller wrote, exactly a century ago, turning to England, in his poem on the subject of the new century:

Her ships do seek with greater greed their trade
Than grasping octopus in search of prey.
And vast Amphytyon's open realm is made
More close than castle gate at close of day.
In trackless wastes that stretch to Southern Pole,
Her restless keel takes its unhindered way;
And plants her flags on all the isles where roll
Strange oceans—heaven alone escapes her sway.

The same sentiment, to the very latter, holds good all over Germany at the present moment, and is enforced by every newspaper.

Then there was Heine, the best hated, the most popular of German men of genius and of letters. He came to England because, notwithstanding fog and joylessness, he saw in this country the land of liberty. But he was disappointed. "The Frenchman loves liberty as he loves his "fiances"; the Englishman as he loves his lawful wife; the German as he loves his grandmother," he wrote when he got back from the journey, at the outset of which he had enthusiastically exclaimed: "Land of liberty, I greet you. I greet you, liberty, new sun of a rejuvenated world!" and thereupon he sat down to write his "English Fragments," with pen more dipped in gall and now in tears, and warned his countrymen against ever touching the soil of this country. "Do not send a philosopher to London; and for heaven's sake do not send a poet!" he said. And this, since there lies a building philosopher or poet in every German, was a warning addressed to the whole nation. "Never send a poet to London. The grim seriousness of all things; the colossal monotony; the engine-like activity; the morseness even of pleasure, and the whole of this exaggerated London will break his heart. And if you were to send a *German* poet dreamer, who stops to look at all sorts of new sights such as may be a ragged beggar-woman or a glittering jeweller's shop—alas! he would fare very badly indeed, and would be pushed from place to place, and even knocked down with a mild curse, the cursed pushing! Everywhere in the great squares of the West End wealth and elegance stare at you, and, hustled into narrow lanes, and dark, damp alleys, poverty sits with its rags and its tears. Oh, pitiable poverty, how doubly keen must be the pangs of hunger where other wallow meekingly in the lap of luxury. And so on, with dainty little epithets such as "wooden butterfly," "affected boor," &c., &c., apply to the better classes.

It is no wonder that this sort of thing resulted in a genuine dislike against the country and its inhabitants thus represented by the genius who could sway the whole nation and make it feel exactly as he felt himself. And so deeply ingrained did this dislike of England become that even now there are few Germans who, on being obliged to come to live in this country do not pine and yearn for their own country and take the first possible occasion to return home. Curiously enough those who in circumstances oblige or pride or will-power compel, to remain long enough to live down this first dislike, grow so fond of England and (nearly) all things English, that, if they have the choice of living where they like, they prefer this country to any other, and become British subjects as true and loyal to their Queen and adopted country as their innate loyalty—a prominent national characteristic—prompts them to be. Indeed, so very English do some of these Anglo-Germans become, that, when you meet them abroad you note with a mingled feeling of amusement and something else that they use their best endeavours to pass as Englishmen.—H. F. in *Westminster Gazette*.

LITERARY RESEARCHES IN INDIA.

MR. C. BENDALL, M.A., of Gonville and Caius College to whom a grant of 50*l.* was made in June 1898, from the Worts Travelling Scholars Fund, towards defraying his expenses in visiting Nepaul and other parts of India for the purpoee of making literary and archæological researches, has sent to the Vice-Chancellor the following outline report of his tour in Northern India in the winter of 1898-99. He writes:—

I landed at Bombay on Nov. 23, 1898, and commenced search for MSS. by conferring with Bhagran Das, of Surat. I next visited, chiefly for architecural, study, Ahmedabad and Mount Abu. At Jeypore the Digambara Jain pandit, Cimanlal, not only gave me a full list of his valuable MS. library from which copies can be made, but also presented me with several MSS. I further succeeded in obtaining some Digambara MSS. through my old friends among the Brahmans of the city. From Jeypore I proceeded to Delhi; whence I travelled, with short stays at Agra and Allahabad, to Kathmandu, Nepaul which formed the chief goal of my journey. Besides the acquisition of MSS. a second main object in my visit was the more complete exploration of the library of his Excellency the Maharaja of which I previously gave an unavoidably brief account. Among several very interesting literary discoveries in this remarkable collection I may here select two as of special interest—(1) fragments of a Pali canonical work written in a form of the Gupta character; (2) of several Buddhist Sanscrit works written in or about the fifth century A.D. The writing shows a striking resemblance to some of the early fragments of Indian origin recently found in Central Asia. Many of these leaves I photographed at the time and I am glad to be now able to aid that the most interesting of them have recently been sent to the India Office Library for my use and for publication so far as resources may allow. I am greatly indebted to the Nepaulese Durbar for this mark of confidence and appreciation, and to the Governments of India for their intervention in the matter. Continuing also my work on the chronology of Nepaul, I noted all dates of MSS. giving names of kings in their colophons, which I now propose to publish in supplement to the list of the kings of Nepaul given in account of a journey of research in Nepaul and North India, published in 1886. As to epigraphic work, I discovered and copied some six inscriptions of the early period (fifth to ninth century (A. D.) and I have either copied or noted a considerable number more of the succeeding centuries. It gives me special pleasure to testify my obligations to the then Acting Prime Minister of Nepaul, Deb Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, who showed me not only personal kindness in many ways, but special practical sympathy in two respects—(1) in borrowing rare MSS. from private owners for my perusal; (2) by presenting me with two valuable MSS., one of which I propose, with his approval to make over to the University library, while the other, a unique work of considerable importance for the history of Buddhism, I intend shortly to edit. His Excellency further expressed to me his wish that the relations between the State Library of Nepaul and libraries like our own in Europe could be drawn closer by mutually making known "desiderata." The second main division of my original programme was to make archæological inquiries in the territory of his Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. I accordingly proceeded to Hyderabad by the east coast route making on the way some search for inscriptions alleged to exist at several points, especially near Vizagapatam as to which I may publish later further details. In and near Hyderabad I was unable, owing to the somewhat advanced date of my arrival (Feb. 17), to do much outdoor work, but I made several inquiries which may hereafter prove valuable. My accomplished host, Shams-ul-Ulama Syed Ali Bilgrami, Public Works Secretary to the Nizam, presented me with several Sanscrit MSS. for the University library. Proceeding to Aurungabad in the same State, I visited, for the study of archæology, the cave temples and monasteries of Aurungabad and Ellora. I examined carefully the chief group of caves near the first-named place, which are now somewhat neglected. As a result of my visit an important cave (No. IV.) previously choked with rubbish, has now been cleared under the order of my friend Syed Ali Bilgrami. In Aurungabad I also found and partly examined two noteworthy libraries of Sanscrit MSS., hitherto unknown to European scholars. After further study of cave architecture at Bhaja and Karli I returned to Bombay. I left India on April 3, 1899. I propose shortly to submit to the University librarian a statement of the MSS. obtained and available at once or ultimately for acquisition by the library. I have also made a large number of photographs, which I am preparing for exhibition and for publication, according as opportunity may be afforded to me.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

ALARMING FIRE AT HONGKONG.

OVER A MILLION DOLLARS DAMAGE.

THE most disastrous conflagration that has occurred in the Colony for several years took place on December 22, at West Point three large godown buildings being wrecked by explosives, and the contents completely destroyed by fire. It is understood that the buildings are fully insured, and most of the local insurance agencies have heavy lines on the goods. The outbreak was discovered shortly before nine o'clock in the Chop Yik godown situated at the back of No. 258 Praya West. The buildings in the vicinity are mostly used for the storage of goods; and matting and rattan factories, and the close proximity of the Gas Works to the conflagration occasioned much alarm to residents in the locality. The premises in which the fire originated and the two other buildings destroyed were filled with a very valuable collection of miscellaneous goods, including matches, sulphur, crackers and other articles of a highly inflammable character. The fire spread with extraordinary rapidity, and although the Fire Brigade from the local station was promptly on the scene, and all the available fire engines, apparatus and men from the Central Station were on the spot with the greatest despatch (considering the primitive method of traction in use) the fire had assumed most alarming proportions. The Brigade, under the direction of Deputy Superintendent F. J. Baddeley, worked valiantly to get the fire under, steamers being brought to bear on the buildings from the Praya side and at the rear of the buildings. A few minutes after the Brigade arrived, a loud explosion occurred and other two explosions followed. The noise of the explosions was heard at Kowloon. The buildings were denuded by the concussions, and bricks, tiles, masonry, and large masses of *debris* were hurled into the air, and deposited hundreds of yards away. The walls of the three godowns were completely shattered, and the fire spread from compartment to compartment until the whole area, about 600 square yards in extent, was a regular furnace of flames. One European fireman and two Chinese were severely injured as a result of the explosions. The European, (P.C. 31, Ritchie), and P.C. Smith, were standing on an outside staircase landing directing the play of a steamer on the fire, when the staircase collapsed and both men were thrown to the ground. Ritchie was badly injured about the head and face. He was immediately removed to the Hospital. The force of the explosion shattered the windows of all the houses in the vicinity, including the residence of Mr. Collins, manager of the Gas Works. One burning beam was carried a distance of about a hundred yards and fell on the roof of a leather godown. Portions of the burning debris were carried as far as Belcher's Fort, and one mass of masonry crashed through the roof of a house at Parsee Point, Kowloon side. The houses Nos. 468, 470 and 472 Praya, situated directly in front of the godowns, were set on fire by the explosion and a large amount of rattans and matting was destroyed. The firemen were busily engaged for some time extinguishing the subsidiary fires occasioned by the explosion. The fire at the leather godown was not extinguished before considerable damage was done. The efforts of the Brigade prevented the fire from obtaining a hold of Howard's Godowns, which immediately adjoin the scene of the fire, but the buildings were slightly damaged by the explosion. All night long the conflagration continued to illumine the western part of the town, and was visible miles away. Towards morning the flames were got in check and the safety of the surrounding buildings assured. The scene of the fire to-day presents a most desolate appearance. The whole area is scattered with bricks, broken tiles and masonry, and huge heaps of lurid burning debris. The portions of the walls left standing are shaken and cracked with the heat and the explosions. The Brigade were at work all day guarding against a renewed outburst of the conflagration. The Police have not yet been able to ascertain the cause of the outbreak. It is roughly estimated that damage to over one million dollars has been done. The different insurance offices are not yet able to ascertain the extent of their losses, as the stock was of the nature classed as 'floating.'—*China Mail*.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 18.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

99-98—Payne G S and Co—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir—Pestonjee R and K. E F Nicholson, in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I. of 1894, and in the matter of Government and Dayal Mulji—Payne G S and Co.

Long Causes.

405-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Aishabibe vs Bayabibee and others—Payne G S and Co.

121-99—Dikshit and D—Doctor Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchandra Vishnu Pranjape and others K J Mantre C M and M and P G and S. For postponement.

344-12589 99—Payne G and S—Nanjee Canjee vs Meghjee Lodha and others—Bhaishanker and K.

375-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jeewa—Thakurdas D C and H. For postponement.

336-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Esmail Hajee Mohomed—Thakurdas D C and H. For postponement.

459-97-97—Dikshit and D—Motiram Sakalchand vs Ruttonba and others—Little and Co.

587-98—Chitnis M and M—Ghellabhai Atmaram vs Dhanibai and others—Thakurdas D C and H.

273-99—Daphtary and F—Ramchand Luxmon vs Krishnabai and others—J C Cama.

54-99—In person—Azizabu and others vs Abdool Kadur Musabhai and others—Roughton and B.

562-99—Daphtary and F—Kisanlal Ratanlal and others vs Harrivalabhdas Balgovindas—Wadia and G.

573-99—Mansukhlal D and J—Gordhandas Kooverdas vs Bai Rukmuxur and others—Sinetham B and Noble and Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

For trial of Preliminary Issue.

540-99—Muljee and R—Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co.

73-99—Sorabjee and J, for pauper—Aboo Ibram vs Raghoonath Nogen and others—Wadia and G.

Testamentary Suits.

14-99—Bicknell M and M—Dharamsi Laljee vs Motibai Tyabjee D and Co.

407-93—Tyabjee D and Co—Motibai and another vs Jamnabai alias Mathibai and others—K D Shroff Bicknell M and M Little and Co.

Long Causes.

38-33—Bicknell M and M—Hiralal Chandraban vs Sadarmal Sivjeewan and others—Payne G S and Co.

849-93—Payne G S and Co—Mahashand Shivram vs Hiralal Chandrabhan—Bicknell M and M.

516-99—Muljee and R—Thakersey Rowjee vs Hajee Essa Hajee Essak—In person.

599-98—Framjee and D—Rehmoobhai Allana and others vs P. erchoy Thakibhoy—Payne G S and Co.

652-99—Jamshedji Framjee and Tribhowandas Varjiwandas vs Purshotum Govindjee and others—Payne G S and Co and Ardeshir H and D.

2-99—Payne G S and Co—Mulla Vullibhoy and others vs Abdool Hoosein Ebrahim and others—K D Shroff.

544-98—Tyabjee D and Co—Thacker Laljee Doongersey and others vs Bhawoo Nursoo and another—Bhaishanker and K.

For Postponement.

327-96—Smetham B and Noble—Passoo Arjoon and others vs Vance Erappa Bhola and others—Jehangir and S.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

605-99—Ardeshir H and D—Edaljee Burjorjee Dajina vs Pestonji Shapurjee Narielwala—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

289-98—Khunderao and S—Chandulal Suklal and others vs Shomlal Sakhanand and others—Payne G and S, and M.

614-98—Sorabjee and J—Fukroodin Khan Alias Fuckoo Miya bin Hajee Khan vs Mahomed Hoosein bin Miya Hajee Abdool Cader Nowrungay and others—Payne G S and Co.

256-99—Manshuklal D and J—Caitano Camillo Borges vs Augusto Mathias Pinto—Sorabjee and J.

215-99—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Nasserwanjee Tata vs The Ahmedabad Advance Spg and Wvg Co Ld and another—Nanu and H, Bhaishanker and K.

442-98—Wadia and Co—Purshotum Shewji vs Khatao Dedhar and another—Bhaishanker and K.

459-99—Bhaishanker and K—Khatao Dedhar vs Purshotum Shewjee—Wadia and Co.

76-93—Mansukhlal D and J—Bai Dahi alias Navivahu vs Hurgowandas Jeewandas—Muljee and B and Little and Co.

376-99—Sorabjee and J—Phiroz Ruttonjee Watcha vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

387-98—Sorabjee and J—Abdool Hoosein Nujmudin vs Framroze Jamshed Aga—Daphtary and F.

486-98—Daphtary and F—Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin vs Framroz Jamshed Aga—Sorabjee and J.

563-99—Daphtary and F—Framroz Jamshed Aga vs Abdool Hoosein Nuzmudin—Sorabjee and J.

379 99—Craigie Lan and O—The Commercial Bank of India Ld vs Dulabhdas Balmukandas and others.

380-99—Craigie Lan and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld. vs Girdharidas Ganshamdas and others.

A "REUTER" telegram from Constantinople says:—Simultaneously with the signing by the Minister of Public Works and Herr von Siemens of the preliminary convention for the construction of the Konieh-Basra Railway, an arrangement has been concluded between the Porte and the Anatolian Railway Company for an advance by the company of £T.200,000 at seven per cent. interest. The sum is to be repaid in monthly instalments of £T.10,000 by means of assignments on the Customs. On the other hand, the negotiations with the French Damascus-Beyrout Railway Company for the extension of the line as far as Hamah have fallen through, the Porte having declined to agree to the increase of the kilometric guarantee from 12,500 frs. to 15,000 frs. It is, however, believed that the negotiations will shortly be resumed.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PROPOSED CENTRAL BANK FOR ALL INDIA.

DISCUSSING the question of the proposed Central Bank for all India, the "Indian Spectator" writes:—We do not know how far the commercial and financial world has been satisfied with the answers, which the Honourable Mr. Dawkins offered in the viceregal Council on the 5th instant, in reply to the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, to the objections raised against the proposed Central Bank for all India. The portion of Mr. Dawkins' speech, which dealt with the objection about local requirements, does not seem to us to be quite conclusive or even clear. It would have been well if we had been told something about the constitution of the experts' direction in London, which is to combine an intimate knowledge of the requirements of the English and Indian money-markets. Would the central management, "apportioning its time and energies between the various centres," be a peripatetic body? How are the valuable local knowledge, skill, and experience of the local directorates to be utilised in the management of the Central Bank? These are questions which will require to be considered before a final opinion can be hazarded on the proposal.

The "Indu Prakash" says:—An important announcement was made by the Honourable Mr. Dawkins, in answer to an interpellation on the subject by the Hon. Mr. Allen Arthur, as regards the outlines of the scheme Government have in view for establishing a Central Bank for all India. It may, in general, be safely premised that the announcement was pretty satisfactory, since it disclosed a distinct desire not to discard the consensus of responsible mercantile opinion deprecating violent change and heroic remedies. First of all, there is the programme to extend the sphere of operations of the banks, so as to further "the interests of the general development of railway construction, and Municipal enterprize, in particular."

HONOURS TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

In noticing the evening party given by the Hon Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit in honour of Lord Sandhurst, the "Rast Goftar" writes:—The evening party given on Friday by the Hon. Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit in honour of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sandhurst, was undoubtedly a great success. The unusually large attendance at the party of European and native ladies and gentlemen, representing the wealth and intellect of this city, proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the popularity of H. E. the Governor was in no way on the wane as has been sought to be represented by a coterie of political wire-pullers, who have their rendezvous within a short radius of the Rajabai Tower.

THE PRESS MESSAGES BILL.

The "Gujerati" crows thus on the action of the Bombay Presidency Association with regard to the Press Messages Bill:—When the Bombay Presidency Association forwarded a representation to the Government of India, then at Simla, requesting them to postpone the Press Messages Bill till the Calcutta session, its critics made no honest attempt to meet the grounds that the Association had advanced in support of its prayer. One superior critic urged what he thought to be the most effective argument against the memorial. It was that the Association had a head bigger than its body. That was its principal fault which went to the root of the whole question at issue. Whether its head is bigger than its body or not events have proved beyond doubt that its head certainly contains a brain of a higher calibre than that of its critics. The Government of India concurred in the view of the Association that the Bill was of a contentious character and decided to postpone its final consideration as desired by the Association.

A SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The "Rast Goftar" raises its voice against mill agents working their mills at a loss for the purpose of earning their commission. Our contemporary states:—It is not to be wondered at that strong language should be heard from some of the shareholders of the local mills against the conduct of the agents, who persist in working full time, the concerns under their charge, in such bad times as they are passing through at present. A strong case has been long since made out against working the mills at the usual rate; and we can well understand the feeling of those shareholders who see concerns, in which they are interested, worked at a heavy loss by their agents, for the purpose of getting their commissions. The demand for starting a Shareholders' Association, and getting perverse Agents hauled up before Courts of Law, is just the cry one should have expected at such a time to hear. The helplessness of the position of our millshareholders, as a class, is made apparent by nothing so much as by frantic cries like this.

ARE ALL HINDUS LIARS?

The "Indian Spectator" takes exception to a remark made in a local paper, reflecting on the Hindu character, and says:—Before concluding, we should like to say a few words in respect of the remarks of our contemporary, reflecting on the Hindu character. Granting that all that is said there is true, we wonder what good purpose is served by giving expression to them in that hard unqualified way. Mr. Ranade is called upon to say if his experience as a Judge has not convinced him that the people of this country are liars. In the first place, it is only an infinitesimal fraction of the people of this country who go to courts, and of it, only a fraction can attend Mr. Ranade's court. Mr. Ranade's experience as a Judge can only, therefore, apply to this microscopic fraction of the Indian people.

LORD NORTHCOTE AND SOUND FINANCE.

Speaking of the farewell banquet given the other day by the Associated Chambers of Commerce in honour of the Governor-elect of Bombay, the "Indian Spectator" remarks:—Lord George Hamilton, in proposing the toast of the evening, is reported to have made the most pandial remark that it was a happily selected Governorship as the name of Northcote was connected with sound finance. There is very little scope for financial ability in local administrations now-a-days. Lord Northcote's reply too seems to ignore the limitations of a provincial Governor. Commercial intercourse between Great Britain and India follows its own laws, and so far as a Government can help or hinder it, it is not any local but the Indian Government that can do so. As for developing the natural resources of the country, his Lordship will find as Lord Curzon must have found by this time when he comes to this country that we are so beset on all sides by preconceived theories and vested interests that very little is possible in that direction unless some of them are broken through.

The "Rast Goftar" observes:—Our new Governor's first utterances with reference to the affairs of the people over whom he is coming out to rule, are, to judge from the brief summary given by Reuter, assuring and hopeful. The occasion was one on which he was bound to give greater prominence to commercial and mercantile interests, than to any other questions of public policy. The name of Northcote, as Lord George Hamilton reminded the gentlemen of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, is connected with sound finance; and it is surely not too much to hope that Sir Stafford Northcote's son will make his term of Governorship memorable by a wise and sound fiscal policy.

THE LATE MR. N. R. RANINA.

The "Rast Goftar" says of the late Mr. N. R. Ranina:—In the death of Mr. Nanabhai Rustamjee Ranina Bombay has lost a citizen whose record of services as a reformer, a journalist, and a man of letters was both honourable and exemplary. To the younger generation Nanabhai Ranina was known better as one of our Municipal Auditors and the publisher of a Gujerati Dictionary than anything else. The more useful part of Mr. Ranina's public career was thrown in an earlier generation, in the fifties and the sixties. He retained much of the zeal and the enthusiasm of his early years almost to the end, but it was more as a mentor and a critic of the younger actors in the drama of public life than as an actor himself.

The "Gujerati" remarks:—The death of Mr. Nanabhai Rustomji Ranina removes one of the few gentlemen who formed a useful link between the older and younger generation of the Parsee community. At an early age he showed a literary tendency, and though he was drawn into the Telegraph Department by circumstances, he reverted to the literary and journalistic line owing to some disagreement with his superior. He has published several books in Gujarati and had considerable journalistic experience.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—In Mr. Ranina the Parsees have lost a zealous worker in the cause of social reform and female education, and Bombay a very useful and esteemed citizen. He will chiefly be remembered as an educationalist of no mean order. He formed one of that noble and self-sacrificing old band of Parsi workers composed of Naoroji Fardunji, Sorabji Shapurji, Khursedji Nassarwanji Cama and others; and worked for the social and educational reform of his community with an energy and devotion that has called forth praise and approbation from all quarters. He was connected with various educational institutions and literary societies in Bombay. Mr. Ranina's literary activity was very great and he was a writer of a very high order.

THE "Echo de Paris" states that the submarine boat Goubet made a trial trip on Dec. 26, in the open sea. The sea was very rough, and the torpedo-boats of the flying defence division which were ready to start had to damp down their fires. Notwithstanding the severity of the conditions, the Goubet behaved exceedingly well. Her stability was such that, although the waves washed over the dome of the vessel the little flag fastened to the forepart did not oscillate an inch. The speed attained was six knots, and it was kept up for three hours. The official trials of the Goubet will take place shortly.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

A REIGN OF TERROR IN CHINA.

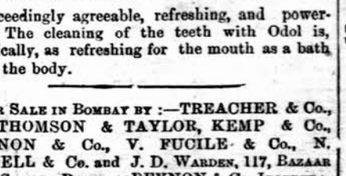
IT is rare that the brigands hereabouts are bold enough to venture into the plains, and still less rare is it for them to make their attacks by daylight. But on Dec. 23rd their audacity exceeded anything that has been experienced here for very many years. Your correspondent and his wife were on their way to the town of Hungchao in the Yotsingshsien when on reaching the last-named city, they received the startling news that Hungchao was in the hands of brigands. Many were the warnings given not to proceed to their destination, but "where duty calls or danger," etc. Pursuing their journey they soon met a tall well-built man of fifty, with bruised face and tottering gait being driven by a number of his captors to the magistrate's "yamen," where he was speedily executed. A mile or so further on, a man came trotting along smoking a pipe, and carrying on his carrying-pole a ghastly head slung by the tail, balanced at the other end of the pole by a stone. Further on still a youth of 20 odd was being driven to speedy execution by a number of Hungchao men, some of whom we knew and entered into conversation with. Nearing the place long after dark in a canal boat we were challenged as brigands by a number of armed men, who poked rusty matchlocks over the boat into our faces as we passed. Our name opened the way with promptitude, and we found they had another body of prisoners whom they were escorting to the *hsien*. Entering the town we found that "by an actual count" 295 armed brigands had raided the place between 10 and 12 that morning; that the *hsien* was present in the town on business at 9 o'clock, heard of their approach, and skedaddled breakfastless as fast as his chair could be carried to his *yamen* in the *hsien* city, leaving Hungchao to its fate. The town was unprepared for such a visitation, and the marauders had it all their own way until the main body of them, having more plunder than they could well carry, cleared off, leaving a few less fortunate ones still unsatisfied. It was these stragglers who were captured and the more brutal of the townsmen took a delight in sawing off their heads with kitchen knives and wood choppers. Seven were thus decapitated in the place itself, six prisoners were taken to the *hsien* city and were promptly executed. The brigands got safely as far as the nearest hills, but the hill people are armed, and made a bold attack on them, killing it is said, 20 or 30 and bringing in a score or so prisoners. Sunday was a busy day at Hungchao, for the brigands

THREATENED REPRISALS.

and everybody was busy removing his valuables by road or boat to safer quarters away from the town. Not a boat could be had for love or money after dark as both families slept in them away from the town, expecting the brigands to return and set it all on fire. We spent a disturbed night, ready for a prompt evacuation, but morning came and the people began to return. Since then we hear that the brigands have returned 600 strong to the hill villages where they suffered such loss, and, report says, have had a big fight, killing off over a hundred of the people. This is report and we have no present means of confirmation.—*N. C. Herald*.

THE drought that has prevailed over the North-West-Provinces since the second week in September was broken at last on Saturday by a change of weather which seems to have brought good rain to the majority of districts. The fall appears to have extended from Umballa and Bareilly southwards and westwards to the Central Provinces, Sutna getting as much as one inch, Jubbulpore and Nowgong 3-4 inch, and Jhansi 1-2 inch. The rain was even more widely distributed on Sunday. Dehra Dun, Mussoorie, Ranikhet, Chakrata, Simla and Chaman received from one to two inches, Benares, Allahabad, Bahraich, Jhansi, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Murree, Jubbulpore, Sutna, and Minimarg from half an inch to an inch, and other places in the N.-W.-P., Punjab, and Bengal smaller amounts.

THE outbreak among the Mundahs in Chota Nagpur need not be taken very seriously though these ignorant aborigines may do some mischief before the troops and military police can disperse their bands. Like the Santhals they are an impulsive race, and are easily led astray by any headman who pretends that he has a message from the gods. Their arms are axes, bows and arrows with possibly an old gun or two in some of the villages, so that they cannot face even a small military force. The cause of the disturbance is not clear at present, but these aboriginal tribes often brood over their grievances, real or supposed, regarding their lands and their indebtedness to the bunnish. In 1881 there was a much more serious outbreak among the Santhals, but that was in connection with the census operations. As the census falls due again next year and as the jungle tribes are generally alarmed when the numbering of the people takes place, it may be necessary to keep an eye upon Mundahs,, Kols, Santhals, and other survivals of primitive humanity throughout Chota Nagpur, more particularly as the southern districts will be afflicted with famine.



WITH WHAT SHOULD TEETH BE CLEANED?

BY the use of the tooth-brush and rinsing the mouth with an antiseptic fluid which thoroughly counteracts the effect of fermentation, acid, and decay. For only a "*Mouthbath*" can guarantee that the antiseptic effect in the whole mouth, in the hollow teeth, in the crevices of the teeth, and in the mucuous membrane, is really thorough and complete. But hitherto a fluid of this kind did not exist. Tests have proved that the so-called antiseptic dentifrices are either too strong and therefore poisonous and injurious to the teeth, or too weak and therefore do not deserve the name of antiseptics.

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is the first and only compound which thoroughly and with certainty counteracts the abovementioned causes of the decay of the teeth. The effect of Odol which has been undeniably proved, is principally due to its peculiar property, which, contrary to all other mouth washes, is not effective for the moment only, but, as it is absorbed by the gums and mucuous membranes, its disinfecting powers continue for hours after use, as these organs are thoroughly impregnated by it. Odol is therefore constant and lasting in its effect.

WRITERS AND READERS.

THERE is some prospect of our getting a selected volume of Mr. Swinburne's poems. Should the idea come to anything he would no doubt make the selection himself. It is certain that such a volume would be warmly welcomed by Mr. Swinburne's admirers.

The volume of speeches by Mr. Cecil Rhodes, announced here some weeks back, is now passing through the press. The speeches have been gathered together and edited by a gentleman who has known Mr. Rhodes personally for years back. If the proofs had to be sent to Kimberley for the author's correction, there is no knowing when the book might appear. As it is, we may expect the speeches in the early spring.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who is at St. Andrews, has nearly finished his monograph on Prince "Charlie" for the Goupil Series. It is said that his researches among the Stuart papers at Windsor have resulted in various "new lights" upon the Young Chevalier. Apart from that fresh source of information, Mr. Lang had already made an exhaustive study of the times of the romantic Prince. This monograph may therefore be looked to as a keen, intimate portrait of him. By-the-by, it has just been decided to include a volume on Charles II. in the Goupil Series.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, who still makes his home at Westgate, on the Kentish coast, has not been very well during part of the winter. He is now, however, able to work steadily on the completion of his history of the Four Georges. The first two volumes appeared some years ago; the other two we are to get during the coming year. When they are ready we shall have an historical account, by Mr. McCarthy, of this country from the accession of George I. to the present day, with one gap—the reign of William IV. It is to be hoped that Mr. McCarthy may one day write of that period also.

The next addition to Messrs. Blaikie's Victorian Era Series will be Mr. Harold Gorst's Life of Lord Beaconsfield. The volume will probably be published in the first month of the new year. The author has had sources of information and inspiration beyond the reach of some earlier biographers of the popular order. The series to which Mr. Gorst is contributing is, as far as it has gone, one of rare excellence. As a general view of social and political movements during the last sixty years it may be recommended to the mass of busy workers who have no opportunity for minute study.

Here are some fresh details bearing upon the forthcoming biography of the Duchess of Teck. She excelled as a letter-writer, and this will be happily evident in the memoir. A series of letters by her is given dating back to her childhood—she was only ten when she wrote the first one. Again, the biography will bear testimony to the warm friendship which existed between the Prince Consort and the Duchess. His exemplary character, domestic virtues, and great affection for the nation, are described in her own words. Naturally the Duke of Cambridge comes into the book, but indeed the list of celebrities is endless, as the picture of Court life is exhaustive.

As those concerned in the production of the book note in reference to it, the Duchess of Teck was all her life much attached to the Prince of Wales. "It was," we are told, "an additional pleasure to her when the Heir Apparent married her favorite cousin Princess Alexandra of Denmark. From that time the tie between Princess Mary and the Prince and Princess of Wales became closer, and ultimately ended in the union of Prince George of Wales and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck." Always much regarded by the Queen, the Duchess, in early life, was continually with her Majesty, and a record of this intercourse should be of the highest interest. It may even give us glimpses of English history.

A feature of the biography which may be noted is the frequent references to Brighton. This arises from the fact that the Duchess of Cambridge, the mother of the Duchess of Teck, was staying there. In the early sixties a familiar sight on the King's-road, or along the Patcham and Lowes road, was Princess Mary's pony phaeton, which she always drove herself. These drives about the environs of Brighton are described by the Duchess who generally noted down the places she went to, and something about the surrounding scenery. When the Duchess of Cambridge was at Brighton her son the Duke of Cambridge, as well as her daughter, was a frequent visitor there.

A new thing in Christmas cards is to make a little anthology of one's favorite passages in prose and poetry. These are printed as a booklet and sent to friends instead of the usual card. The idea is so adaptable to individual tastes and feelings, and yet is so simple, that it may very probably take a real hold with the public. Thus, one such greeting of this Christmas has been Charles Dickens's allegory "A Child's Dream of a Star," while another has been a group of selections from Herbert Spencer. The beautiful Dickens allegory, apt to be overlooked among the mass of his writings, was first published in "Household Words" about 1850.

Booksellers can now look back upon the Christmas book trade, and their reports are pretty well unanimous: "Not by any means up to the average." The reasons for this state of affairs were noted before Christmas; it is enough to confirm the fact. One peculiarity of the Christmas trade has been this—the number of people who have done their book-buying by post from the country. It means that many wealthy families are staying quietly in the country because relatives are engaged with the Army in Africa. A bookseller always prefers a customer to call and buy, for then that customer may buy other volumes besides the one he came for.

American publishers write to their representatives in London that the winter book trade on the other side of the Atlantic has been exceedingly good. While the Spanish-American war lasted the publishers of New York, Boston, and Chicago suffered not a little. Subsequently, the flood of books on the war hurt the sale of other literature. Now the American book trade would seem to have resumed its normal conditions. It is worthy of note that the two great successes of the year in America have been volumes by American writer—"David Harum" and Mr. Churchill's novel. It used to be a complaint that our novelists got all the "booms" in America as well as here.

The new issue of Mr. Edward Stanford's admirable standard work, The Compendium of Geography and Travel, will soon be complete. As a help to the comprehension of the international questions of the day, the Compendium is valuable in the extreme. Its contributors are men of high eminence. Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace and Dr. Guillemard have prepared the two volumes on Australasia, Professor A. H. Keane, "North Africa" and "South Africa," and Mr. Henry Garnett Chief Geographer of the United States Geological Survey, the volume on the United States. The second volume on Europe is under preparation by Mr. George G. Chisholm, the author of the first volume, recently published. Two volumes, on South and Central America will conclude the series. The numerous maps and illustrations printed in each volume are as excellent in their style as they are in their matter, which is up to date.

Everybody who knows anything of Egypt is aware of what the French have done there in the domain of scholarship and in the preservation of antiquities. Among modern Egyptologists Professor Maspero occupies a foremost place. His books on Egypt and Chaldea, cheap and admirable translations of which have been issued by the Christian Knowledge Society, are classics. Englishmen as well as Frenchmen will be pleased at the Professor's appointment to the Directorship of Antiquities in Cairo. Since Professor Maspero first knew Egypt the educated natives of the country have acquired a new feeling for the monuments of their country. They have founded at least one archæological society in the capital. They have been taking active steps to preserve old and artistic buildings in the "Arab" quarter of Cairo and elsewhere. But they, as also the new Director, will still have to keep an eye upon pilfering tourists.

Dr. Drummond, of Manchester College, Oxford, is contributing the next volume to Messrs. Putnam's series of commentaries on the New Testament. Mr. John Holingshead's book of occasional papers, "According to My Lights," is now being printed. Messrs. Chatto hope to publish it about January 25. The first work to be published by Mr. Arnold in the new year is Mr. Quiller Couch's "Tales from Shakespeare." The volume will appear simultaneously in America.—An abridged edition of Mr. George R. Parkin's life of Edward Thring, the well-known head master of Uppingham, is being prepared by Messrs. Macmillan.—This firm also announce a volume, "Pro Christo et Ecclesia," by an anonymous writer. Taking the Pharisee on the one hand as the type of religious exclusiveness or separatism, and the Sadducee on the other as the type of religious stagnation, he endeavors to illustrate the character and work of Christ in their relation to these opposing types. The argument throughout has a direct bearing upon the very similar problems which continue to confront Christianity in these latter days.—"The Wider View" is a volume, collected and edited by Mr. John Monroe Dana, which Messrs. Putnam are to publish. It contains extracts in prose and in poetry from well-known sources, and is the result of an earnest effort to attain in some degree the true view on the supreme questions affecting matters of religion and of daily life. Mr. Dana takes as motto for the book these words: "Toleration in religion is the best fruit of the last four centuries." Mr. Frank Harris says of his volume on "The Man William Shakespeare," which Mr. Heinemann has in the press: "In this book I have sought to do for Shakespeare the same labor of love that Strauss and Renan did for Jesus."—The late Dr. George Kingsley's book of travel and sport will be ready in the course of next month. It has an interesting introductory memoir by his daughter, Miss Mary Kingsley.—In several cases publishers have already arranged with special correspondents now in the field to write books dealing with the Transvaal war. Dates of publication are not specified in the contracts

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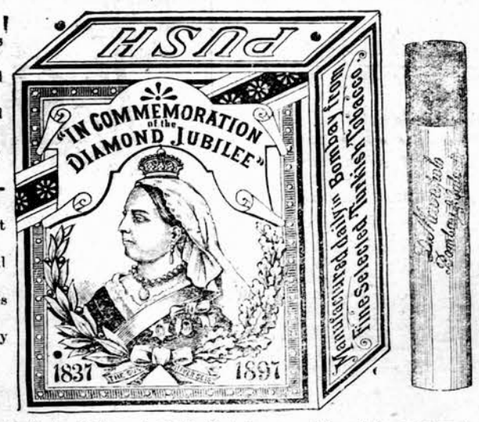

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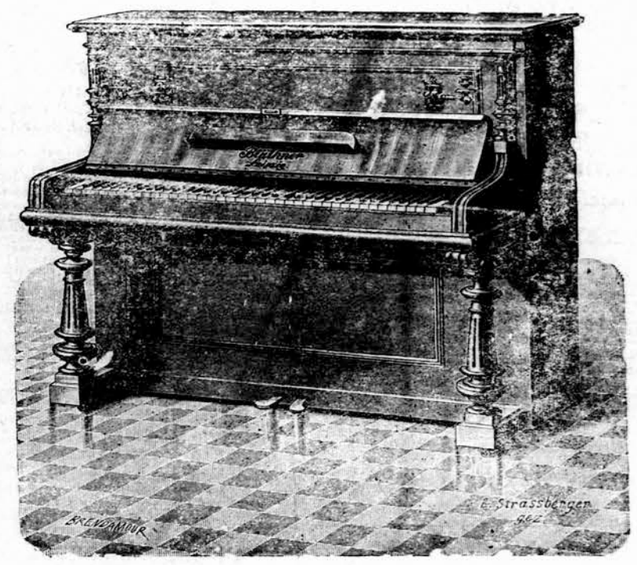

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